

New York, Monday, April 30, 1923  
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Ten Cents  
Vol. 21, No. 537

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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK  
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# The ANNALIST

A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics



J. GREENARD.

America's Natural Resources—I. Coal

\$10,000,000

# American Smelting and Refining Company

## First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, Series "B"

Due April 1, 1947

Interest payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1. Coupon bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500 with privilege of registration as to principal, exchangeable for bonds registered as to both principal and interest which in turn may be exchanged for coupon bonds. All or any part of Series "B" Bonds are redeemable, at the option of the Company on 30 days' notice, on any interest date on or before April 1, 1932, at 107½% and accrued interest, and thereafter at a premium equal to ¼% for each six months between the redemption date and date of maturity.

Simon Guggenheim, Esq., President of the American Smelting & Refining Company, in a letter to the undersigned, dated April 24, 1923, writes in part as follows:

"These Bonds are being sold to reimburse the Company for expenditures heretofore made, or to provide funds for the acquisition of properties or securities, the construction of plants or the making of additions, betterments and improvements thereto, in accordance with the terms of the First Mortgage.

The First Mortgage Six Per Cent Gold Bonds, Series 'B,' are a direct obligation of the American Smelting and Refining Company. There are now outstanding \$42,477,700 First Mortgage 5% Bonds, Series 'A,' and with this issue the total amount of First Mortgage Bonds outstanding will be \$52,477,700. The amount of Bonds that may be issued under the Mortgage is limited to not more than the par amount of the fully paid preferred and common shares of the Company from time to time outstanding (\$110,998,000 at the present time). The First Mortgage is, directly or through the pledge of securities, a first lien on all the property, plants and equipment of the American Smelting and Refining Company (excepting its holdings in a Peruvian corporation and certain minority interests and investments in other Companies) and on substantially the entire capital stock of certain subsidiary companies. The First Mortgage also covers such additional real property and additional shares of stock and obligations of any existing or future subsidiary companies as may be acquired with the bonds or their proceeds.

The net earnings of the Company and its subsidiaries from 1913 to 1922 (both inclusive) applicable to interest on the bonds of the Company have averaged about \$11,490,000 per annum. Such net earnings for the year 1922 amounted to \$8,285,873, while the interest on the outstanding First Mortgage Bonds, including the \$10,000,000 bonds which you have agreed to purchase, amounts to \$2,723,885 per annum. Such earnings for the first quarter of 1923 amounted to about \$3,637,000.

During the past ten years the Company has charged off to depreciation and depletion \$37,187,482 and has paid \$71,185,771 in cash dividends. The metals held by the Company were carried on its books as of December 31, 1922, at cost or market, whichever was lower. In order to protect the Company against a decline in the value of metals necessarily on hand in the process of smelting and refining, the Company has established, out of its surplus, a reserve of about \$5,800,000, which it is believed is sufficient to cover any probable fall in price of the important metals dealt in by the Company.

The Company is in excellent financial condition and has no outstanding bank loans. Current and miscellaneous assets exceed current and miscellaneous liabilities by the sum of \$50,173,721.36 as of February 28, 1923. The Company has on hand as of April 21, 1923, cash and securities convertible at once into cash, which, plus the proceeds of these new bonds, amount to \$19,500,000.

The Mortgage provides for an annual Sinking Fund payment equal to 1½% of the face value of the maximum amount of Bonds which shall have been issued and which shall belong to any series of which any bonds shall then be outstanding, with the privilege to the Company of acquiring the Bonds and surrendering them to the Sinking Fund at par. The Sinking Fund moneys applicable to the Series 'B' Bonds shall be applied each year to the purchase of Series 'B' Bonds at prices not exceeding 110% and accrued interest to an amount sufficient to exhaust such moneys in the Sinking Fund, and to the extent to which purchases of Bonds cannot be made at or below this price by July 1 in each year, the Bonds are to be redeemed with such Sinking Fund moneys at 110% and interest on the succeeding October 1.

Application will be made in due course to list these Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange."

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ABOVE BONDS SUBJECT TO ALLOTMENT AT 99½% AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Payment for Bonds allotted is to be made in New York funds at the offices of any of the undersigned, against delivery of temporary certificates, deliverable if, when and as issued and received by them and subject to the approval of their counsel.

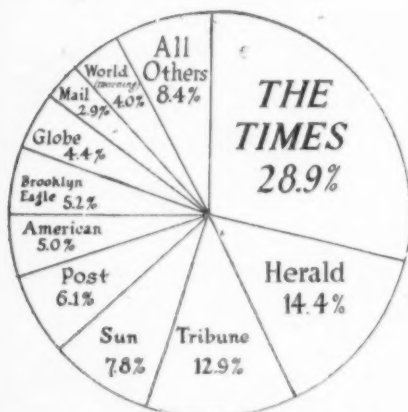
Kuhn, Loeb &amp; Co.

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New York, April 26, 1923.

Subscriptions for the above Bonds having been received in excess of the amount offered the subscription list has been closed and this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.



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Vol. 21, No. 537

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1923

Ten Cents

## The Annalist Barometer of Business Conditions



It may safely be said that business conditions in the United States at the moment, measured by the yardstick of production and consumption, are better than they have been for many years. They are better, even, than the conditions engendered by the pressure for war materials and supplies and immeasurably better than in the post-war boom of inflation. They are better because they are built on a sounder and more solid foundation, because the basis of the improvement has been the natural one of increased demand by consumers. In the present situation—barring the possible case of a few commodities—there is no dangerous inflation; speculation is not particularly widespread and aggressive; the turnover of goods of all sorts is reasonably rapid and profits are quick and satisfactory. The feet of the business men of the country appear to be planted on firm ground; there is a degree of moderation and caution in all business dealings and almost the last vestige of pessimism has been swept away and replaced by widespread commercial optimism. It need prove no surprise should the final figures of business in 1923 give indication that this had been one of the best and most active twelve-month periods in the last decade. The records for the first quarter of the year in all basic lines certainly give strong indication that such a development is to be anticipated.

There are, of course, many unknown quantities in the future. The one to which the most attention will be paid, and to which study must be given for a clue to the future, is the attitude of buyers. To some extent it is psychological. Largely, however, it is the problem of actual demand, which continues particularly large, it might almost be said, abnormally large. Just now, and this applies particularly to the basic products of the country, the demand for goods of all sorts exceeds the supply. So long as this condition prevails, price levels will be maintained and the upswing in the rate of production continue. Were a forecast made, it would be that business will continue at its present lively and satisfactory rate well into late Spring, until the seasonal, as well as ordinary wants, have been filled; that there will be a period of dullness and irregularity in many lines during mid-summer as readjustments are made and that the Fall business will be comparable with that transacted in the Spring, both from point of volume and profits possible.

It is a rather peculiar, although altogether satisfactory development, that there should be no apprehension or misgivings about the future in our financial and business districts. It is true that many leaders of industry and finance have sounded the note of caution, but it has been a warning against conditions which might possibly develop,

rather than against present ones. It has been a good thing that this note was sounded, for it has brought instantly back to the commercial and financial world a view of the dire happenings which followed the post-war inflation. These lessons are very fresh in mind. Mistakes of that cycle possibly will not be repeated in this. The warnings have injected just the very note of caution—but not fear or apprehension—which the business of the country needed to keep it on an even keel.

One must thumb the records back for a number of years to find records of production and consumption comparable to those now being established day by day. In a few lines, particularly that of iron and steel production; the number of cotton spindles in active operation; railroad

car loadings—all dependable barometers of business—the present production figures have never before been equalled in the history of the country and, in any number of other lines, the present rate of operation has been exceeded only in the days when the pressure of war needs was terrific, or in the days of post-war inflation when buyers of everything lost their heads for the moment, to their later regret.

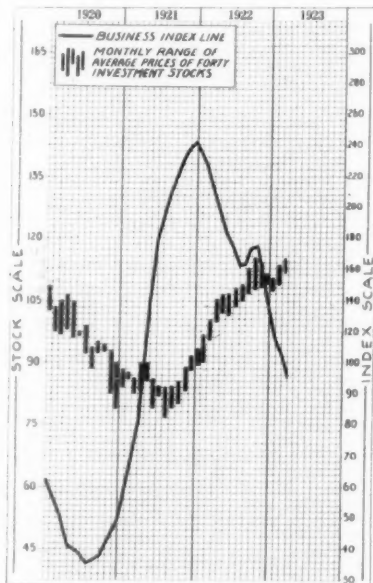
Commodity prices appear to have reached a level at which they are stable, without recessions or advances of note. This lull has been apparent since the first week in April and advances in this or that line which have taken place have been just about offset by declines elsewhere in the list. Sugar, wheat and one or two other products have advanced

quite sharply of late, as have steel prices, but these have been offset by declines in copper, cotton and other materials important in the computation of price indices. Bulges here and there, as insistent demand develops for this or that commodity, are to be anticipated but, so far as the general run of prices is concerned, it may be said that they have just about reached a point where ordinary, but not abnormal, demand, will keep them fairly constant, that is, traveling within a narrow range, with long swings up or down entirely absent. This, of course, adds greatly to the stability of the business situation and tends to add confidence to the buyer as well as to the seller.

There is in the situation, of course, the basis for potential inflation. It has been held well checked, however. But the means of the check have been mild in manner of action; drastic measures have not been generally necessary, and the application of a real brake on further expansion, such a brake as a general raising of the rediscount rate by the Federal Reserve Banks or other artificial means of halting expansion, is now almost unthinkable.

Events subsequent to the action by the United States Government in its suit to prevent trading in sugar futures have again called attention to the fact that the natural law of supply and demand is much greater and more powerful than man-made laws or actions. New high prices for the year were recorded last week, and the market has developed into one in which there is a veritable scramble for sugar, most of it, since the Government's action, in the actual commodity, rather than in contracts for future delivery. Many well known crop experts were obliged to revise their figures on Cuban production last week. It now appears quite evident that the crop will be between 3,500,000 and 3,750,000 bags, rather than the more than 4,000,000 bags earlier predicted by many. The case of the Government will be watched with a great deal of interest, not alone because of its importance to the sugar industry, but because of its possible influence on governmental action against markets in other commodities dealt in on a "future" basis. Cotton was irregular and trended lower last week, while wheat maintained practically all of the gains built up in the previous week, under the impetus of rather consistent demand from both domestic and foreign sources.

President Harding's plea that the United States join a world's court, but that the nation avoid foreign entanglements by keeping out of the League of Nations, has again focused unusual attention on the foreign situation, as did the address of Frederick C. Goodenough, Chairman of Barclays Bank of England, in which an appeal was made to this country to co-operate with England in setting Germany on her feet, even though it must be through the expedient of selling German bonds to investors in America and England. The situation so



The Business Index Line, which turned upward in August after a continuous descent since the first of last year, and began to fall again in November, continues on the downward trend. No forecast is indicated, however, and caution must be observed not to anticipate a consequent depression of business.

Indeed, it is interesting to note that similar movements of the index line in the past have been followed by business developments which, if the same sequence were to be followed in the present instance, would result in two decided tops being made in the stock market, one at about this time and the second around January, 1924, with the current business revival running into September or October of this year and commodity prices showing an increase through the same period.

It is important to emphasize, however, that no forecast is given at the moment, and the historical reference in the last paragraph is given only for its academic interest. It is possible that sequential movements of the past may recur in the present, but there is no independent reason to believe that they will, beyond the fact that they have done so before.

Here are the index numbers since last April:

Month.	Index Number.	High.	Low.
April .....	196.4	105.1	98.5
May .....	182.2	105.7	101.8
June .....	174.4	106.1	100.7
July .....	162.3	108.0	103.8
August .....	163.8	111.2	106.7
September .....	173.3	114.6	108.3
October .....	174.7	116.4	109.1
November .....	157.5	113.5	106.4
December .....	134.0	110.9	107.2
January .....	115.5	110.8	107.5
February .....	104.5	113.6	108.7
March .....	95.1	115.7	111.8

## Stocks and the Range of Stock Market Averages



STOCKS have been in the doldrums for ten days, with a record of quiet, narrow markets, in which the tendency was toward moderately lower prices, and in which such activity as developed was al-

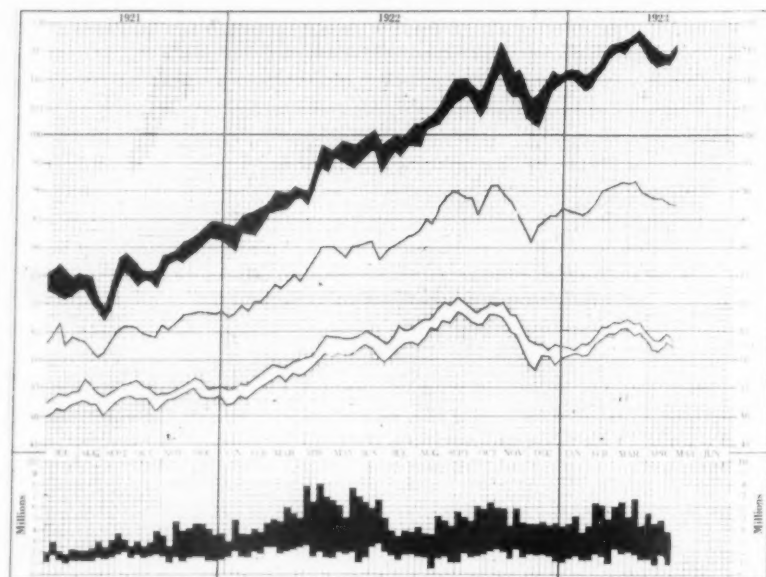
most entirely professional in its character. This stage of the market is a natural one and was anticipated. It was brought about by overspeculation in the early part of the Spring and to the widespread belief that, at current prices, most stocks have fully discounted the happenings since the first of the year, as well as those of the immediate future. It is the record of every long upswing in stocks that there comes a time when they become irregular and quiet until it is definitely determined that predictions made by the trade are to be fully fulfilled or until a new factor develops of sufficient importance to warrant the resumption of the movement which was halted.

The slowing down of trading has been the consequence of the attack by the Government on trading in sugar futures, on the statement of a large speculator that the buying public should discriminate most carefully in the purchase of stocks, and the fact that from many sides have come warnings of the danger of continuously rising prices. However, care should be taken to draw a sharp distinction between occasion for pessimism and an attitude of conservatism. So far as the business and industrial situation is concerned, there is no occasion whatever for pessimism. The Federal Reserve Board reports production in March in the basic industries of the country at 8 per cent. above the 1920 peak and 67 per cent. above the low point of 1921 depression.

The market last week was particularly dull and unsettled, but at the same time it was meaningless, too, because of the fact that such activity as developed from time to time was entirely professional in character and was set down as a half-hearted attempt to restart the market on a new trend. If this assumption is correct, then the professionals have had their trouble for nothing, because the gyrations in this stock or that have been considered no more than ripples on the surface, and as such have received but passing attention. The turnover of the week averaged little more than 750,000 shares per day, and most of it was represented in the passing of stocks about from hand to hand and house to house within the financial district itself.

The outlook for the stock market is hard to gauge. No doubt purchases made at the present level are more speculative and invested with more risk than those made six months ago. But it is probably not true that the major upswing in stocks is completely over. Certainly it would be a curious paradox should a major downswing start at this time, when business activity is practically at the highest point it has ever attained in this country, and with such lines as automobiles, leather, rubber, iron and steel, heavy machinery, railroads and others operating at approximately the highest point of which they are physically capable. This appears to prove that fundamentals in the business situation do not justify the beginnings of a major bear market.

Considerable attention was paid in the last week or so to the so-called new and untried securities. A large number of new common and preferred shares have been sold this year and the splitting up into smaller component parts of the shares of many important corporations has further augmented the total volume which came to market. But,



In the upper portion the black line shows the closing average price of fifty stocks, half industrial and half railroads. The black area shows for each week the highest and lowest daily average price of the twenty-five industrials, and the white area the corresponding figures for twenty-five rails. In the lower portion the black area shows total weekly volume of sales and the white area weekly volume of the fifty stocks used in the preparation of this chart.

### Shares Sold on the New York Stock Exchange

Week Ended April 28, 1923

	1923	1922	1921
Monday	943,750	1,251,748	1,063,904
Tuesday	632,480	1,290,381	873,136
Wednesday	667,190	1,308,155	822,233
Thursday	645,995	1,362,751	856,785
Friday	637,786	1,012,700	1,091,335
Saturday	321,160	703,361	581,500
Total for the week	3,848,361	6,929,096	5,288,893

taken as a whole, the new securities of this sort offered for sale in the last three or four months have done very well marketwise, and, in fact, many of them now can be disposed of by their original purchasers at a handsome profit. The issuing banks or investment houses, no doubt, have lent a measure of support to the market for these shares, and they probably will do so until the securities have been thoroughly distributed.

BANKERS' loans were somewhat reduced in the last fortnight because of the liquidation of a good many large lines of stocks, and, while they are still near the two billion dollar mark, there is no hint that activities in the stock market are taking up too large a share of the country's credit facilities. The growth of the market in the last year or so, in the listing of new common and preferred stocks, has been so tremendous that it is no longer possible to gauge present-day loans by those of, say, three or four years ago. The figure is larger, of course, but it is a part of that natural expansion coincident with the industrial growth of the country and provides no occasion whatever for alarm.

First-quarter earnings reports now are commencing to come to hand from day to day and make extraordinarily favorable showings. In many cases, it is to be noted that a corporate deficit, after all charges, in the first quarter of 1922 has been turned to a substantial profit in the first quarter of 1923. This is the case with the United States Steel Corporation, for instance, and with numerous other large industrial organizations. The quarterly statements are particularly interesting not only from

accounts are not large; at least, they do not compare with those of 1920, when the production ratio was comparable with present figures. Most of the big corporations are extremely rich in cash and other liquid assets at the present time. This is due, in the main, to the fact that investments have been liquidated and that the turnover of goods thus far, for the year, has been an extremely rapid one.

READJUSTMENTS in prices of this or that commodity, a perfect natural process, had some measure of effect on the market price of stocks last week. This was particularly true of the oil industry, in which overproduction in the California fields has made necessary a cut in oil prices, which now has spread to every field in the country, with subsequent reductions announced in the price of many finished products; but, on the other hand, there have been advances in one or two lines, particularly paper, iron and steel products and others. It is reliably reported that a general advance in the price schedules of automobiles is to be anticipated in the next few weeks, due principally to the increased cost of production, represented in advances in raw materials prices and labor costs. There have been numerous advances, too, of late in materials which go into building construction, and those familiar with this line of trade can see ahead no possible sag in present price schedules.

If a prediction as to the immediate future of the stock market were to be hazarded, it would be that the market will continue in its present irregular trading for three or four weeks, until full opportunity is given for such readjustments as are necessary in commodity and other prices, and that, if the upswing be resumed, as is widely predicted, it will be about the middle of next month and continue through until the start of the Fall business. It is evident that the era of distribution in the stock market has not yet been reached. Of course there are any number of things which might start the market going again in its former enthusiastic and robust manner. One of these is a settlement of the difficulties between Germany and France. More attention, however, is being paid to the domestic business and financial situation than to foreign developments, and, possibly, if a resumption of the upswing is to take place it will be brought about by the assurances of those who are closely in touch with industrial affairs that there will be no depression following in the wake of present good conditions, and the actual development of events which would confirm these assurances.



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Bonds

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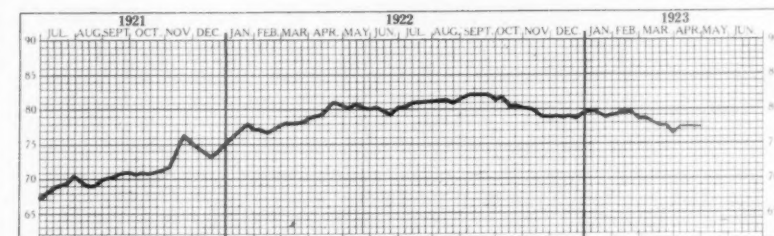


## Bonds—Trend of Bond Prices—Average of 40 Issues



THE general tone of the bond market during the last week was dull, in spite of the fact that from Monday until the close the bank rates for six months funds were lower by a fraction than during the previous week. The knowledge that rather heavy Government financing in connection with the approaching maturity of uncalled Victory notes is hanging over the market has resulted in the assumption of a waiting attitude in financial circles. The interest rate that this new financing will bear is the subject of a good deal of speculation, as it is generally conceded that the entire list will be directly affected. The enthusiastic reception accorded two new industrial issues is regarded as overwhelming proof that there is no lack of funds available for investment when the price is sufficiently attractive. The more important developments of the week were those affecting foreign Government securities, and they, after their long period of sluggish trading, became quite active, and in most cases showed good gains. The attitude of the Administration at Washington which was definitely depicted in President Harding's recent speech as being in favor of participation by the United States in an international court, was regarded as very favorable to the status of foreign obligations. The expectation that Germany would submit its new reparations offer in the very near future added a good deal of weight to the foregoing. Except for the definite display of strength in the foreign list there were few price changes of importance.

NEW issues were moderate in volume and were generally reported as having been rapidly distributed. The reception accorded the offerings of \$10,000,000 American Smelting and Refining Company first mortgage Series "B" 6s due 1947 and \$5,000,000 Federal Sugar Refining Company ten-year 6 per cent. sinking fund debentures was among the week's most noteworthy features. The former at 99½, to yield slightly over 6 per cent., were oversubscribed in a few hours, while the syndicate managers of the latter issue reported a heavy oversubscription by 10 o'clock on the morning of the offering. Both were selling at a fractional premium within a few hours. Among the other interesting flotations were: \$6,030,000 Norfolk & Western Railway 4½ per cent. equipment trust certificates, due serially 1924 to 1932, at prices to yield 4.75 per cent.; \$10,000,000 General Petroleum Corporation 5-year 6 per cent. notes at 97½ and interest, to yield 6.60 per cent.; \$1,000,000 Iowa Southern Utilities Company first and refunding mortgage 6s, due 1943, at 93 and interest, to yield 6.65 per cent.; \$700,000 North American Car Company 6 per cent. collateral car trust serial notes, due 1925 to 1931, at prices yielding from 6.00 to 6.15 per cent.; \$500,000 Norristown, Pa., 4½s, due 1933 to 1952, at prices to yield about 3.95 per cent.; \$500,000 Sumter County, S. C., 5 per cent. road bonds at prices yielding 4.70 to 4.75 per cent.; \$295,000 City of Canton, Ohio, 4½ per cent. school district bonds, due 1925 to 1948, at prices to yield 4.40 to 4.30 per cent.; \$2,520,000 City of Seattle, Wash., 5½ per cent. municipal light and power bonds, due 1929 to 1943, at prices to yield about 5 per cent.; \$200,000 City of Portsmouth, Va., 30-year 5s, at 107.33, to yield 4.55 per cent.; \$239,000 City of Jackson, Mich., 4½s, due 1930 to 1939, at prices yielding 4.30 to 4.35 per cent.; \$2,500,000 Province of Nova Scotia 20-year 5s, payable in Canadian funds at 100 and interest; \$1,700,000 City of Buf-



## Par Value Sold on the New York Stock Exchange

Week Ended April 28, 1923

	1923	1922	1921
Monday	\$10,658,750	\$18,761,850	\$9,647,800
Tuesday	9,637,350	22,607,250	10,337,100
Wednesday	10,368,300	26,697,450	11,828,350
Thursday	10,231,200	22,717,250	12,315,500
Friday	9,852,450	15,553,000	13,888,500
Saturday	5,140,650	8,146,000	4,874,000
Total for the week	\$55,888,350	\$114,482,800	\$62,891,250

falo, N. Y., 30-year 4s, at prices to yield 3.90 per cent.

The market for municipal bonds was very quiet. Prices as a rule were firm and there were very few blocks of any size available for prospective purchasers. The feature of the week in this class was the rapid distribution of the \$2,800,000 City of Buffalo 4s. The syndicate reported that by the close of the week over half of the issue had been sold.

Liberty bonds displayed a tendency to decline, probably due to uneasiness over the form of the imminent Government financing. Prices fell off in slow stages until Friday, when all issues recovered somewhat but not enough to offset the early losses. Fourth 4½s, with a net loss of 12-32ds, suffered the heaviest decline.

Railroad obligations were only moderately active, although reports of earnings of a good many for the month of March showed substantial improvement over the figures for the same month in 1922. These current figures were considered as particularly encouraging in view of the fact that throughout the month of March last year the carriers were being extended to their capacity as a result of heavy shipments of coal in anticipation of the coal strike. Southern Railway, for instance, showed a gain of \$800,000 for the month in net operating income. Southern Pacific gained over \$1,000,000. New York Central net increased almost \$2,000,000. Philadelphia & Reading gained \$500,000. Some of the more speculative issues showed modest strength as a result of these figures, but the general lack of response in the market was regarded with a good deal of surprise.

THE fact that the possibility of demands for increases in wages is hanging over the carriers may have been of some weight in this connection. Southern Railway 6½s gained ¼ to 101¼, but the general 4s lost a fraction to 66¼. New York Central 6s dropped a point to 102 and the 5s fell a fraction to 95. Erie's income fell off slightly from that of a year ago, but its general 4s gained a fraction to 45½, and the convertible series D 4s rose ¼ to 50. Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio net was less by about \$20,000 than the previous year, but the series A 6s rose ¼ to 91. It was reported that the committee formed for the protection of the Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, which mature next October, was making preparations to take care of their interests, and the bonds jumped 8 points to 74. International & Great Northern 1st 6s, in unusually active trading, lost 5 points to 91½. Certificates of deposit for Reading gen-

eral 4s jumped 7 points to 84, indicating more favorable terms for those bonds than was previously expected under the segregation plan. Seaboard Air Line 6s gained a point to 65½. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul convertible 5s lost ½ to 66¼. New York, New Haven & Hartford extended 7s dropped 1¼ to 72¼. Northern Pacific 6s lost ¾ to 106½ and the 5s fell a point to 95¼.

VERY little interest was shown in the public utility list, although in this class as in the rails, reports of earnings are showing marked improvement over last year as a result of increasing demands for power as the industrial concerns continue to increase their output. Montana Power Company, which supplies current to the Anaconda Copper Company has materially increased its business as a result of the activity in the copper industry. Montana Power 1st 5s, however, lost a point to 95. Public Service Railway of New Jersey was served with notice that on June 1st increased wages would be demanded, which if granted will cause a substantial increase in operating expenses. Public Service of New Jersey 5s gained a fraction to 84¼. March earnings of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system showed substantial improvement, the figures, according to estimates, being sufficient to pay the interest on the new six per cent. bonds, dividends on the new preferred stock, and leave a small balance for the common. It is reported that 90 per cent. of the holders of the various bond issues of the B. R. T. have consented to the reorganization plan and that nearly 70 per cent. of the stockholders have signified their acceptance and paid the first instalment of their assessment. The period in which holders of these securities may deposit them, under the reorganization plan, has been extended to May 10. The new Rapid Transit Securities 6s gained about a point to 74¼. The Interborough also showed improved earnings. I. R. T. refunding 5s gained ½ to 69½ and the 7 per cent. notes rose ¾ to 91½. Northern States Power 5s gained a fraction to 90. New England Telephone & Telegraph 5s lost a fraction to 97¼. Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania 5s lost ½ to 97¼ in spite of an excellent record of earnings for the past year just published. United Railways Investment 5s dropped 2 points to 94. The managers of the reorganization of that company announced that an insufficient number of bonds had been deposited to make their plan operative. A supplementary proposition, however, was put up to the bondholders, in which the committee

proposes to purchase certificates for deposited bonds to an aggregate amount of \$2,000,000 at par and accrued interest. The status of the undeposited bonds with respect to the stock of the Philadelphia Company which is pledged to secure the issue, was not made clear. Philadelphia Company 6s gained ½ to 100%. Duquesne Light 6s rose ½ to 103. Detroit Edison 6s advanced a point to 102½.

Industrial bonds pursued the same irregular course which has been in evidence for several weeks. No definite trend was noticeable, and, except in special instances, price changes were negligible. Cerro de Pasco convertible 8s dropped 4 points, to 140%. American Smelting and Refining first 5s gave a good account of themselves. These bonds have been for some time selling at a price to yield about 5.80 per cent. When the \$10,000,000 new 6s under the same mortgage were offered at a price to yield 6.05 per cent., the 5s naturally dropped in price till they were in line with the higher basis. They quickly recovered, however, and at the closing price of 88 showed a net loss of only ¾ for the week. American Cotton Oil 5s met with support which resulted in a gain of 2 points, to 66. Saks & Co. 7s jumped 1½, to 102½, following the announcement that that organization was to be consolidated with Gimbel Brothers. Sinclair Consolidated Oil 7s gained a fraction to 100½, but the Crude Oil Purchasing 5½ and 6s each lost fractions. Punta Alegre Sugar 7s fell 1½, to 121½. The new Federal Sugar Refining 6s gained ½, to 98½. South Porto Rico Sugar 7s advanced ½, to 100%. Cuba Cane 7s rose ¾, to 91½, while the 8s gained a point, to 95¼. Both issues of Goodyear Tire and Rubber 8s made substantial gains, the 1931 issue climbing 1½, to 105¼, while the 1941 maturity jumped 10 points, to 117½. An exceptionally fine report of earnings was the cause of that improvement. United States Rubber 7½s gained a fraction, to 107½. United States Steel 5s rose ¾, to 102. Bethlehem Steel 5½s gained a point, to 91. Republic Iron and Steel 5½s advanced ¾, to 91.

THERE was little in the way of tangible evidence to account for the activity in the list of foreign Government securities, but certain it is that under a good demand, some of which is said to originate in Europe, practically the entire list recorded substantial gains. As mentioned before, the attitude of President Harding in favor of a World Court and a general belief that Germany will make a new reparations offer have had a strong effect on the attitude of investors toward this class of security. Late reports indicate a stronger internal financial position in France since its recent bond flotation. French 7½s climbed 1¼, to 96¼, and the 8s gained ¾, to 100%. French Cities 6s rose ¾, to 83¼. Belgian 7½s advanced a fraction, to 101½. Dutch East Indies 5½s, rose 1½, to 91¼. Kingdom of Denmark 6s gained ½, to 98. Czechoslovak 8s jumped ¾, to 93. South American issues were not so active, but they, too, scored good gains.

The United States of Mexico 4s of 1954 advanced two points to 39½ and the 5s of 1945 rose an equal amount to 58. The cause for these gains and the sudden increase of activity were brought to light when announcement was made on Friday afternoon that the International Committee of Bankers in Mexico had arranged to issue a call for deposit of bonds about May 1 under the terms of the agreement between the Minister of Finance of Mexico and that committee. Bondholders will then have the opportunity to show by their response to this call their approval or disapproval of the terms of the plan for the settlement of Mexico's debts.

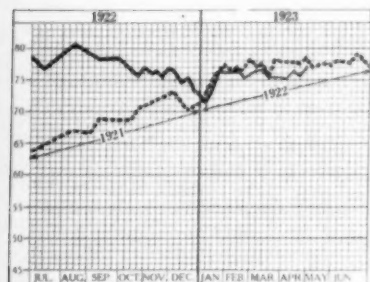


## Money:

Week's Price Range

	Call Loans	Time Loans 60-90 Days
Last Week .....	6 @4½	5½@5¼
Previous Week .....	5 @4	5½@5¼
Year to date .....	6 @3½	5½@4¼
Same week, 1922 .....	5 @3½	4½@4¼
Same week, 1921 .....	7 @6	7 @6½

## THE POTENTIAL SUPPLY



Ratio of total reserves of the Federal Reserve System to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined.

THERE were no changes of great importance in market rates for money last week. There were some meaningless upswings and downswings in call money, but these were due to unusual conditions and had only momentary effect, and taken as a whole the level of rates is practically stationary, and has been for three or four weeks. There are ample blocks of time funds to be had at 5½ per cent. for sixty and ninety-day money, and at 5¼ per cent. for four, five and six months, with the call rate fluctuating rather nervously from 4½ to 5½ per cent. and, on one day, as high as 6 per cent.

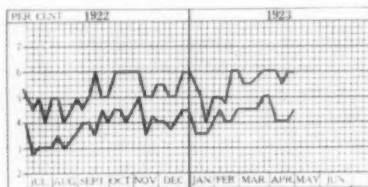
It is evident to the bankers and those keeping close watch on the money market that present conditions are so nearly constant that no changes of importance are to be anticipated in the near future. Business, of course, is proceeding at too rapid a pace for money to work any easier and, in fact, it would not prove at all a surprise should present rates hold through the turn of the half year. It is the opinion very generally expressed by bankers that the peak of industrial demands has been reached, for the Spring at least, and this without any strain whatever on the banking resources of the country. Of course, in particular sections, where Spring has been backward and seasonal requirements are a little late, there may be some hardening of the rates, but taken as a whole it is scarcely likely that any greater demands will be made for the balance of the year than already have been received. There is a particular note of caution and moderate hesitation affected by the bankers in arranging new business. In many cases it is reported that applications for loans were cut in half or otherwise materially scaled down. This attitude, of course, has spread considerably in the last two or three weeks, but it has not had the effect of slowing up business to any great extent, and industry at the end of April is progressing at a rate very comparable to the operations in March and in some lines even ahead of the ratio at that time.

It is pointed out that as business increases there is an opportunity for larger requirements for raw materials and payrolls and for goods in process of manufacture; but, on the other hand, the almost invariable rule one encounters in industrial affairs is toward a quick turnover and a rapid shifting about of goods from manufacturers' hands to the hands of middlemen and consumers. As a matter of fact, most of the big industrial corporations are extremely rich in cash and other liquid property at the moment, and are not depending to any great extent on the ordinary market for money. Some of them, as a matter of fact, are large lenders in the call mar-

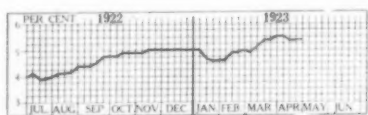
ket, using this form of employment for their funds because of its liquidity and accessibility.

The ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined of the Federal Reserve system and of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York continues to advance in very impressive fashion, and both ratios are at approximately the peak of the year, with member bank borrowings not unusually heavy, suggesting once more that the banking institutions of the country have elected this year to stand on their own feet, and that they are doing their own financing without any considerable recourse to the Federal Reserve system. The ratio of the combined system now stands at 77 per cent. as compared with 75.5 per cent. the previous week. This was brought about by an increase of \$1,000,000 in the gold reserve and in a decline of \$10,000,000 in the rediscounts. There has been a moderate expansion in Federal Reserve note circulation, amounting last week to something like \$2,000,000.

So far as the New York Federal Reserve Bank is concerned, the ratio now stands at 86.4 per cent. as compared with 83.8 per cent. at the end of the previous week. It was brought about almost entirely by the decline in rediscounts for the third straight week, the drop having been from \$240,487,000 the previous week to \$199,294,456 last week. A curious angle of the present situation is that the resources of the Federal Re-



Range of the Call Loan Rate



Range of the Time Loan Rate

serve Bank of New York are being used much more liberally by members than are those of the other Federal banks of the system. For instance, a comparison of the rediscounts this year and last shows that those at the present time for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York are approximately three times as large as they were at this time last year. At the same time, the total bills bought by all of the banks are less than half again as much as last year at this time. This is possibly accounted for by the fact that business is more active on the Atlantic seaboard than in practically any other place in the country.

The unusual feature of the money situation is that business has progressed very far as compared with last Summer, and now is to be compared with that of the Fall of 1920, without any real suggestion of the early development of credit stringency. The resources of the Federal Reserve Banks have not been scratched and they form a potential basis of credit expansion, which may or may not come to pass, according to the attitude which buyers maintain the balance of the year. The credit position is thoroughly satisfactory. Here and there one hears the doleful warning of a period of secondary credit inflation. Most students of the situation, however, hold that the brakes which have been put on the expansion thus far have at least postponed the day when business conditions of the country can be said to be inflated. Most of the credit basis is due to the large imports of gold which have been made, which continue to dribble in and which have put the gold stock of the country at well above \$3,000,000,000, the highest point it has ever reached. In considering this problem, the Federal Reserve Board comments that large gold reserve, the re-

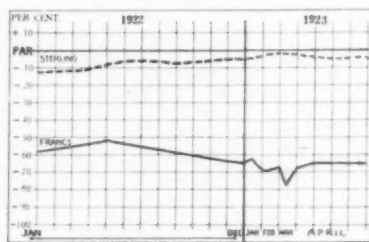
sult of an unprecedented flow of gold due chiefly to conditions abroad, have increased the lending power of Federal Reserve Banks far beyond their present domestic credit needs, "consequently the relation of these reserves to the deposit and note liabilities of the Reserve Banks, as expressed in the ratios, is not now a satisfactory indicator of changes in credit conditions." "In fact," said the board, "since the beginning of 1922, the reserve ratio has remained relatively constant around 75 per cent., largely as a result of offsetting changes in gold reserves and in reserve balances in member banks. Gold reserves are now approximately \$200,000,000 above what they were fifteen months ago, and during this same period the deposits of Reserve Banks have been increased by about \$200,000,000; consequently, since the opening of 1922, the effect on the reserve ratio and the growth in liabilities has been largely offset by the increase in gold holdings; thus the gold received from abroad in liquidation of foreign indebtedness has balanced in the reserve ratio the enlarged volume of deposits which have increased in response to the domestic and business situation. Under these circumstances, changes in the reserve ratio, since they are the result of diverse and unrelated influences, do not reflect the developments in the domestic credit and business situation.

Just at the moment interest centres sharply on the rates to be fixed by the Treasury Department for the forthcoming financing, which is expected to be announced shortly and which will possibly amount to as much as \$500,000,000. The Government has considerable maturities of Victory notes to meet, and it has been estimated that the amount required will be in the neighborhood of the sum mentioned. The discussion centres on the rate to be announced. The last sale was at 4¼ per cent. for the short-term paper and 4½ per cent. for the paper of one-year duration. It is conceivable that one of the two issues to be sold by the Government will be long term, with the balance made up of the extremely popular short-term certificates. Suggestions have been made in some quarters that the rates for the new offering may be advanced, but this is hardly to be expected because of the fact that the Government Liberty bonds are selling in the market now at prices to yield from 4.35 to 4.50 per cent., and very likely the price of the new paper will correspond closely to these known market rates for money.

## Foreign Exchange:

Week's Range

	High	Low	Closing
Pound Sterling .....	\$4.65½	\$4.62¼	\$4.63½
Francs .....	6.81½c	6.64½c	6.78c



The Range of Discount on Sterling and Francs.

THE trend of the foreign exchanges was moderately lower last week, with sterling losing approximately 2 cents from the week's high to the week's low, and with most of the other principal exchanges appearing dull and sluggish. The developments of the week, which would naturally find reflection in this market, were of a constructive nature, but the market paid only passing attention to these developments and sagged, with only intermittent bursts of strength.

Possibly the chief obstruction to a continuation of the upswing at this time is governmental operations by Great Britain, France and, possibly, Germany in rebuilding balances and augmenting those already established in this country.

In the case of England, it is evident that sterling has been sold by the Government to its bankers here in order to set up a fund for the payment of obligations to the United States Government. In the case of France, the fund is for the purpose of purchasing raw materials, and this applies also to Germany, who has been rather a large buyer of goods in American markets in the last fortnight.

In many quarters it was considered an unusual occurrence that the foreign exchanges should ignore so completely the constructive developments of the week. President Harding's remarks before the newspaper men in convention at New York were unfavorable to membership in the League of Nations, but were regarded as indicative of the probability that no important alteration of our relation to the European situation would be likely to occur in the remainder of the present Administration. The President made it plain that in advocating the adhesion of this country to the World Court, the Administration will redeem its twenty-year-old pledge to work for arbitration of international disputes.

ANOTHER constructive development of the week was the suggestion made by Frederick C. Goodenough, Chairman of Barclay's Bank, London, before the American Bankers' Association, that Great Britain and the United States might provide the substantial credit required by Germany and Europe for reconstruction and for the restoration of trade and prosperity. He declared that Germany would require credits before she could be expected to make any substantial cash payment. In his opinion, the amount of credit likely to be required by Germany would not be "very large" and he saw no insuperable difficulties in the length of a moratorium or as to the value of the German "C" bonds, and he made a very strong plea for the co-operation of England and the United States for the stabilization of the affairs of Europe.

These are unmistakable "straws in the wind" showing that leaders in political and financial affairs in most countries have not lost their interest and hope for the rehabilitation of Europe along sane and sound lines in the near future. It was suggested that a precedent was established last week in the case of Mexico, wherein a commission of prominent men was named to visit that country and confer with leaders of her Government over plans for closer relations, and it is not beyond the bounds of reason that some such action may be taken in the case of Germany.

The downswing in sterling, which carried it to the 4.62¼ point, was more or less of a mystery in the financial districts of the world and was accounted generally to be governmental selling in anticipation of the semi-annual payment of \$80,500,000 on the British Government debt to the United States, and in some quarters it was suggested that the strength displayed by sterling earlier in the year was more or less artificial, built up at the instance of speculators in order that a good market might be provided in which to accumulate dollars. But even the foreign trade position has been moving slightly against Great Britain in 1923. In the last quarter the surplus of imports over exports has been £40,700,000 beyond 1922, and £6,500,000 ahead of 1921.

It is rather remarkable how the talk of an early return of sterling to parity has disappeared, not only from our financial districts but from the districts in other world centres. Many well-laid plans, governmental as well as private, might be completely upset should sterling advance to a point where gold shipments to Great Britain would be a foregone conclusion.

The situation between France and



Germany in the Valley of the Ruhr continues unchanged. Both sides appear to have settled down to a long and determined struggle. On the part of France it must be said that no further aggressiveness has been displayed, but that she is probably not getting all of the material advantage which she anticipated. Germany's policy of "passive resistance" continues as it has since French troops first marched on German soil, almost a quarter of a year ago.

The franc ranged within less than a half-cent last week and, as a matter of fact, more interest centred in the external obligations of the country than in her foreign exchange. French 7½ and 8 per cent. bonds were extremely strong in the New York market last week and both established new high records. In banking quarters this was interpreted as a belated recognition of the overdone speculative pessimism in the market for these securities and to the fact that investors have complete confidence in the ability of France to work out her problem.

Other European bonds, too, were extremely active and strong last week, no doubt a reflection of returning confidence in the ultimate complete rehabilitation of Europe.

Another fantastic development in the weird financial schemes of Germany was the advance of the Reichsbank rate from 12 to 18 per cent. When the bank's rate went to 12 per cent. last January, the mark had already sold below what has lately been the stabilized price—that is, 47 to 48 cents for 10,000 marks. Average German prices have fallen one-tenth since the end of January; nevertheless, the Reichsbank's rediscounts, represented mainly in Government floating indebtedness, have increased four and one-quarter trillion marks in the intervening period, an expansion of more than 360 per cent. The cables say that, through the advance of its rate to this high level, the Reichsbank hopes to be able to control further expansion, but bankers generally express the belief that this is now impossible and that inflation and currency expansion have proceeded too far to be cured by such homeopathic treatment. A major operation, they believe, in which the entire present financial system would be cut out, is the only manner in which a start can be made toward an end which may reasonably be expected to be successful. With such an unbridled currency inflation, bank rates, were they to be 5 per cent., 20 per cent. or any other figure, are matters of absolute indifference to a country speculating on a gigantic scale in commodities and securities.

IT is too early yet to say what will be the immediate outcome of further efforts to stabilize the mark at its lower rate, if such an attempt be made. The mark slipped off more than 10 cents to the 10,000 the last fortnight. For something like thirty days it was pegged at 47 to 48 cents for 10,000, but when this was suddenly withdrawn the price slipped back and current quotations range from around 32 to 35 cents for 10,000 marks. In some quarters this is considered a signal victory for the industrialists of Germany, who had protested from the start against the stabilization because of its interference with price conditions in Germany and because, momentarily at least, it stopped price advances. But with the drop in the mark to 35 cents (or thereabout) for 10,000 marks, and the concurrent wild advance in prices for goods and services of all sorts, as measured in the mark, it may be that this protesting element has been appeased for the time being and that the peg can again be put back in the mark at its present level. It is safe to say that it would be much easier to handle the mark at 35 or 30 cents for 10,000 than it would be at 48 cents. What the end of it all will be, in the light of the fact that the Treasury printing presses continue to grind out enormous quantities of marks every day, no one can say, but to sober-minded students of the sit-

uation it appears that each day brings the tottering financial system of Germany just that much nearer to the complete breakdown of the mark. It might come in a month or so and it might take two or three years or more, but that the absolute distrust of the mark in Germany itself, as well as outside of its boundaries, is growing until it can no longer be accepted anywhere as a medium of barter and exchange is a certainty. The crash may not come at the time when Germans themselves absolutely decline to accept the mark in payment for goods or services, but it must come soon afterward.

One other feature of the foreign exchange market is worthy of comment. It was to be found in the strength of the Japanese yen, which at 48.81 cents matched the previous high record for the year. This was due, to a large extent, to the strength of silver and to the disappearance of the apprehension that the withdrawal of the United States as a purchaser for the bulk of the silver produced in the world would bring a crash to the market. Most of the other Far Eastern exchanges, particularly Chinese and Indian, followed suit sympathetically.

Norwegian kroner were weak and irregular, due to the report that a large Norwegian banking institution had been obliged to seek Governmental assistance.

## Textiles:

Week's Price Range		
Spot Printcloths	Open	Close
39-inch 68-72s .....	*12¼c	*12¼c
38½-inch 64-60s .....	*10¾c	*10¾c
*Asked		

WITH the approach of May the textile trades became a little more active, and although last week was not productive of many important changes it was not so barren of features as the week preceding. Rising temperatures were in good part responsible for the improved tone noted among secondary distributors of cloths of one kind or another, but uncertainties in regard to the raw materials kept most of the mills from doing much.

In the cotton goods the chief feature was the pricing of Fall lines of percales by the leading printers, for delivery in April, May and June, at prices which showed no advances over those previously current. The same was true of narrow prints and shirtings, and the lack of advances was due both to the uncertainty of the future price trend of cotton and to the unwillingness of the leaders in this branch of the trade to put any check on distribution. Bleached cottons were more or less inactive, with price changes lacking, and this was reflected in the branch of the trade handling heavy-colored goods. The inactivity in the latter case, however, was due more to a lack of merchandise to be sold than to a lack of desire on the part of buyers to trade.

Gray goods were more in demand than for several weeks past, though the call was confined pretty much to printcloths, and toward the close of the week the downward trend of prices was checked. The result was that 39-inch 68-72s, which had dropped to 12 cents, and 38½-inch 64-60s, which had fallen to 10½ cents, advanced to 12¼ and 10¾ cents, respectively.

The feature of the week in the worsteds and woolsens was the advancing of Fall lines by the leading company from 10 to 60 cents a yard. The advances were made, presumably, to offset the increased cost of production growing out of wage advances that become effective today, although a factor in them may be the rising costs of the finer grades of foreign and domestic wool. A cloud on the horizon appeared during the week in the form of wage demands put forth by workers in certain men's clothing

establishments in the metropolitan district. While as yet these demands have not assumed threatening proportions, the temper of the manufacturers is such that a prolonged strike is not wholly out of the question. With the public—especially the male portion of it—set against high prices, and with cloth costs advanced still further, the clothing producers assert that they cannot see their way clear to meet the demands that have been presented. Although there is no noticeable surplus of merchandise in the market at the present time, the possibilities that a long strike might upset the trade's apple cart are not altogether remote.

The opening for Fall today of at least one representative line sold direct to retailers will be a feature of the week in the silk trade. Prices on the lines in question will show advances of from 8 to 10 per cent. over the Spring opening figures on similar goods. Printed silks will be stressed in the offerings, which are among the most important and comprehensive in the entire trade. Raw silks continued their upward course, and the basis grade of Japanese silks sold near the close at \$9.25 a pound. This was a rise of 15 cents for the week.

Business in the linen field was not so active last week, sellers being less responsive to the demands of buyers for merchandise to be sold at a price. This was due in part to the lack of surplus merchandise, and also to the firmer tone to the primary markets. Buyers' commitments in the last few months, however, have been such that their marketing time will have no injurious effects on the trade either here or abroad.

Weakness was again the keynote of the burlap market here. Buyers became less interested at mid-week, after a day or two of fairly active buying, and prices sagged still lower. An unusual thing about the situation now is that while lightweight goods offered at Calcutta for April-June shipment are much below the local spot market heavy goods for similar shipment are higher than "spots" of the same weights are held here.

## Cotton:

Week's Price Range				
	High	Low	Closing	Net Change
May .....	29.18	27.04	28.20	+1.15
July .....	27.95	26.12	26.92	+.67
October .....	25.30	23.88	24.37	+.47
December .....	24.77	23.43	23.87	+.42
January .....	24.48	23.25	23.62	+.42

THERE were a number of violent uprushes and downrushes in cotton last week, without any particular progress on either side, and at the end of the week prices were about where they were at its commencement, although there had been swings between of as much as 1½ to 2 cents per pound. The situation is working out about as predicted, that is, to the effect that at the present high level for cotton the market is inclined to nervousness and the swings each way are rather drastic ones.

The feature of the week was May contracts, which at on time had advanced about \$12.50 per bale from the low prices prevailing the previous week. The arrival of "notice day" and the circulation of notices, taking up the actual cotton, had a great deal to do with bringing about this situation, and it was evident that in some directions there was a tendency to switch out of May contracts into the far distant months of October, December and January.

A great deal of interest in the cotton market centres at the moment in the new crop and, in fact, more attention is being paid to it than for many years back. It was estimated by careful students of the cotton situation that the crop was delayed about three weeks, due to heavy rainfalls and uncertain and cold

weather in the belt. From many sections of the South come reports that the crop has not had a particularly good start and it may be said that the out-turn for the 1923-24 season will be entirely bound up in the growing conditions of the next two or three months, particularly the months of May and June. The ideal conditions in the South for this time of the year are warm, dry weather and, while the weather now appears to have turned favorable for the crop, still there is no doubt that it has been very measurably held back so far by unsettled conditions. The reports, even though made by very competent estimators, that the new acreage increase will amount to 12 per cent. may be set down as pure guesses—nothing more nor less—because of the fact that no consideration is given to abandoned acreage, to cotton which must be replanted nor to the possibility of insect damage in the Summer. Most people well versed in the trade are inclined to believe this to be too low an estimate and that the actual increase in acreage over that planted last year will be nearer 15 per cent. than 12 per cent.

SALES of agricultural machinery in the South have been very heavy and as soon as weather conditions right themselves, the full attention of the South will be directed to getting in the new crop and getting it well started.

Liverpool was only a moderate buyer of cotton the last week or so and continues to take only sufficient for what might be termed hand-to-mouth operations. The belief is generally expressed in the British textile trade that American cotton prices are too high and that some further readjustments downward will be necessary before British buyers will take hold of the market with any degree of confidence. At a meeting of the International Cotton Federation at Lucerne it was decided to issue a manifesto to the cotton trade of the world, saying that American cotton prices are too high and stand in the way of stimulating the demand for cotton goods. The Federation urged every country capable of producing cotton on a commercial basis to make the most of present opportunities.

One of the most unsettling and disturbing factors in the cotton situation now is the shortage of labor in the fields and the fact that there has been a considerable migration of negroes to the North. While it is true that much of the migration is from the towns and cities of the South rather than from the fields, yet it is causing genuine alarm in many sections of the belt. Recent reports from Washington state that 13 per cent.—32,000—of the total number of negro farm hands in Georgia have left that State for the North in the last twelve months, and that the movement northward continues. From South Carolina in the twelve months some 22,750 negro farm hands, or about 3 per cent. of the total farm population of that State, have left. The exodus from Alabama has been about 3½ per cent., from Arkansas about 3 per cent., with a moderately smaller migration from Louisiana, Tennessee and Texas. The steel mills of the North, the packing industry and many others, which can use an unlimited number of unskilled laborers, are providing the chief competition to the Southern planters.

The situation, in so far as the print cloth trade is concerned, is unchanged, and the interesting development of the immediate future will be the attitude of buyers toward price increases for the finished material which now appear to be inevitable. So far there have been no complaints of importance about prices but before very long the recent advances to labor and other increased costs of the manufacturers will surely get into the price lists established for the finished material and the attitude of buyers at that time is awaited with much interest and some apprehension. The business in textiles is not particularly heavy now, many buyers being supplied



up to the end of May, some of them having enough goods on order to last well past the turn of the half year. Retail activity is satisfactory and is much better than that of wholesale lines.

Trade statistics of the crop show but moderate changes from week to week. Consumption at the present time is particularly heavy, and some 40,000,000 spindles were active in the month of March, the highest on record for this country, with the probability that this pace will keep up through the entire month of April, although the mills appear to be well supplied with the staple, purchased in the last two months and, as a matter of fact, mill stocks are higher now than they have been at any time in the last two years. On the other hand, the rate at which this cotton is going into production intensifies the apprehension that it will not be a sufficient supply, at the present rate of consumption, to last until the new crop makes its appearance.

British mill supplies continue to be abnormally low and, possibly, will continue this way until the market for cotton settles down, or until there comes a psychological change in the attitude of the foreign spinner. He is taking now only sufficient cotton to care for immediate requirements and there is abroad no backlog whatever of extra supply. It is reported that Germany last week was a moderately heavy buyer of cotton in the American market, although the trades were well covered up. It was said that some of the shipments which left Savannah and Galveston were ultimately intended for German mills.

The trade attitude toward the new crop, at present prices, is very much mixed, particularly in view of the uncertainty of the carry-over at July 1. The South is more or less "bearish" on the new crop and there has been built up already a very large short interest in it, much of which, of course, is speculative, but some part of it has been sales with the idea in mind of guaranteeing present prices when the actual cotton is grown. But even with the increased acreage confronting the crop, there are such disturbing factors as unsettled weather, a late start in planting, the possibility of another intensive battle with the boll weevil and a labor shortage, and it may be said that the situation more than ever before is confused and uncertain because of these very factors.

## Grain:

Week's Price Range

	WHEAT.		CORN.		OATS.	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
May	\$1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.82	.77 $\frac{3}{4}$	.45 $\frac{1}{2}$	.44 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	1.25 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.21 $\frac{3}{4}$	.83 $\frac{3}{4}$	.80	.46 $\frac{1}{2}$	.45 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sept	1.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.83 $\frac{3}{4}$	.80 $\frac{1}{2}$	.45 $\frac{1}{2}$	.44 $\frac{1}{4}$

PRICES of all grains continue to exhibit a very firm tendency, with a definite upward trend. Wheat is around \$1.26 and corn around the 81-cent figure. In the case of wheat, this price is approximately 20 cents below that of the same time last year, while corn is some 20 cents above last year's figure. The recent advance in both grains—a development of the last fortnight which appears to have shaken the grain trade out of the rut into which it had fallen—produced some very good effects all over the country. The farmers themselves, as well as bankers and other students of the economic situation, believe that the price of wheat in particular is entirely out of line, as measured by other commodities. This is due to the large production of last year and to the fact that European demand has been subnormal. But these factors, while not completely reversed, have become less influential in the last two weeks because of the fact that Europe has come into our markets for some good-sized amounts of both wheat and corn, and

because of the further fact that the cotton trade has been enjoying all of the thrills of a "crop scare," brought about by unfavorable weather conditions in some sections of the belt and the extremely large amount of abandoned acreage in many of the largest wheat-growing States.

The market's undertone throughout the entire week was a steady one, and both foreign and domestic millers have almost abandoned the policy of filling their requirements by placing orders under the market and waiting for such reactions as may come along intermittently to fill them. Rather, they were in the market bidding for grain, and this, of course, was instantly reflected in the price levels. Rains in Western Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, where needed, partially relieved the drought and checked threatened damage to winter wheat. Reports from these sections were sensationally unfavorable, but the belief is general in the trade that the crop losses were largely offset by the recent advance in prices. It was pointed out by the Department of Agriculture that conditions now are much more favorable for field work in practically all sections of the belt and that wheat is making rapid growth. Dry weather has been badly needed in the Northwest, and in that section of the country all of the grain crops are rather backward.

It is difficult to say what has changed the attitude of foreign buyers toward the wheat market. Three or four weeks ago they would not touch it at all, even at prices which ranged some 5 to 6 cents lower to the bushel, but of late they have been in the market for some good-sized orders. The movement of grain is a fairly rapid one at the present time. Primary receipts for the week were 13,952,000 bushels, showing a decrease of 8 per cent. from the previous week, but a gain of 52 per cent. over last year, and exceeded the five-year average by 24 per cent., making the largest aggregate since 1919, when they were 14,868,000 bushels. The best gains for the week, as compared with last year, were in wheat and oats. The marketing of corn was the most rapid for any time since 1919.

The visible supply of wheat is now 45,595,000 bushels against 45,376,000 bushels the previous week and 31,093,000 bushels last year. The visible supply of corn is 24,623,000 bushels against 26,897,000 bushels the previous week and 38,914,000 bushels at this time last year.

One of the most interesting developments of the week was the conference of economists and statisticians with Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture, in which the conclusion was reached that our aid is necessary to a settlement of European problems in order that American agricultural conditions may prosper. Regarding wheat, the conference reported that, in spite of the unfavorable factors, the supplies may be so large as to keep prices low. If the rainfall is unfavorable, it was added, it may result in such a reduced production as to make foreign prices, particularly of wheat and corn, rise very sharply. The conclusions reached at the conference did not entirely bear out the contention of many of the professional students of the grain situation, who point out that the most favorable factor for the possibility of further advances in the wheat market is the fact that the buying by Europe, which started a short time ago, has been fairly sustained for a period of two or three weeks, with the further factor that present indications point to a reduction of 5,000,000 or more acres of winter wheat, as compared with that seeded last fall.

The wheat market appears to have recovered from the sympathetic shock sustained when the Government filed its injunction suit against trading in sugar futures. The fear was expressed in some quarters that this might be only the entering wedge to a general attack on all markets in which dealings are in futures. The markets for both cotton

and grain, however, unlike sugar, are under very close governmental scrutiny and supervision, and the possibility of any attacks being made on dealings in futures in these two markets is very remote. The situation as regards cotton and wheat is different from that of sugar, both because of the size of the crops and the method of marketing them, and, while there may be some further restrictions imposed on both markets to discourage and if possible eliminate the out-and-out speculator, still it is the generally expressed opinion that these two important cogs in the financial and business machinery will not be disturbed at all.

## Iron and Steel:

The Situation to Date

End of March, 1923.

United States Steel orders, tons	7,405,332
Daily pig iron production, tons	113,490
Monthly iron production, tons	3,521,275
Pig iron, Bessemer, at Pitts., ton	\$32.27

THERE is no diminution in the rate at which the mills of the country are turning out iron and steel, and reports from all manufacturing sections bring further evidence that the pressure for supplies of all sorts is as great as it has been at any other time this year. There were some further readjustments of price schedules upward, the most important of which were on structural shapes and steel bars. Many trade authorities point out that these readjustments are hardly because of the fact that demand is out-running supply, but are for the purpose of bringing into line the price schedules of these particular kinds of iron and steel.

One of the obstacles in the trade at present is the fact that the iron and steel business of the country has gone ahead so rapidly in the last six months that manufacturers recently encountered difficulty in getting sufficient supplies of the raw materials to keep their mills going. This was especially true in the case of heavy iron products and for some grades of packing now in particular demand. This situation, naturally, will right itself gradually because it is still possible to speed up the production of raw materials, whereas the mills of the country are now almost at the peak of their capacity.

It is in present operating conditions and in the volume of orders already on the books of the companies that the chief interest centres. New buying is on a very much restricted scale, particularly in comparison with the volume of orders which came in daily in the first quarter of the year; nevertheless, the mills are extremely hard pressed for deliveries and the consumption of iron and steel products is possibly on a greater scale now than at any time this year. Some of this is due to the arrival of the Spring season, permitting outdoor work, especially in the lines of heavy production, and this has tended to take up whatever slack had developed.

The note of caution which was sounded two or three weeks ago apparently has had a very good effect on new business and probably has eliminated some orders with a speculative tinge. Many of the mills have opened their books for the third and fourth quarters of the year, and some of them as far ahead as the first quarter of 1924, but the bookings for these forward dates do not, of course, compare with the orders for iron and steel already on the books, of which delivery in most cases will be made between this time and July 1. This development has been particularly welcomed by the iron and steel makers who believe that such a breathing spell at mid-Summer will give the market for these products an opportunity to reach its equilibrium and that, even though the pace may be slower in the latter part

of the year, the progress of the industry will be a more normal and healthy one.

While the warnings of over-expansion frightened many prospective buyers out of the market, it remains a question of very serious doubt in the minds of leaders of the industry whether or not there will be any substantial price reduction between this time and the end of the year. They point to the fact that the costs of raw material and of labor have advanced immoderately and that, even at the present schedule, the margin of profit is not so wide as to permit of any very drastic deviations from existing schedules. On the other hand, there may be some concessions here and there in particular lines, especially among the independent manufacturers, if the present slackening in orders continues, mainly for the purpose of keeping the mills active and the staffs of employees intact.

Price changes of the week centred in standard and oil country pipe, which amounted to an increase of \$4 a ton, an advance in wire products of \$2 a ton, and \$3 a keg for nails, with bars at the new price of 2.40 cents and plates and shapes at 2.50 cents. These schedules were announced by the United States Steel Corporation and amounted to \$2 at Chicago and \$1 at Pittsburgh, in effect bringing the prices which will be received by this corporation up to the level at which the independents have been selling for some time. The current quotation for structural shapes and steel bars, however, is above the level adopted in March, 1919, at the instance of the Industrial Board and maintained during the active market of that year and 1920.

The upward trend of prices is reflected in the composite figure of fourteen representative products, as announced by one of the trade authorities. The figure last week was \$47.34, compared with \$46.15 the previous week. One of the interesting developments of last week was the redoubling of the efforts of railroad companies in all sections of the country to get orders on the books of equipment makers to provide just as much rolling stock as possible against the traffic demands anticipated this fall. In a few cases the equipment dealers were unable to book further business for 1923 delivery and, in some of these cases, the orders were cancelled because delivery could not be promised to the roads when the material will be most needed. In other directions, though, the railroads have been very large purchasers. Last week's contracts were for ninety-eight locomotives and slightly more than 2,000 cars. Oil tank awards last week involved 10,000 tons of steel. The railroads again are inquiring for steel rails and there have been some recent sales, in moderate volume, it is true, at \$43 a ton. These purchases were for late fall delivery, suggesting that possibly this price will be maintained throughout the year 1923, even though it is considered by most manufacturers as very low in comparison with other products.

There was a further decline in Connellsville coke for immediate shipment, furnace coke being offered down to \$6, with rumors that a price of \$5.50 per ton had been established in one or two instances. The top price a month ago was \$7.50, with contracts running for the present quarter generally at \$7 and \$7.25. The steam coal situation, too, is much easier than it was and this obstacle in the path of continued steady production of iron and steel was almost swept away by the easing of the fuel situation, aided by the untangling of the railroad snarl which necessitated many embargoes in the winter months.

The export demand, even with the very slight and restricted production in many European centres, is not fully up to expectations. There was good inquiry and some moderately large shipments of ingots, but in other lines the export business is quiet. The difficulties of transportation and of commitments, in which it is necessary to go into the foreign ex-



# Official Washington From a Business Viewpoint

WASHINGTON, April 28.



SINCE President Harding indicated a few days ago that the situation in Mexico was much more favorable and appointed two commissioners to confer with delegates selected by President Obregon and discuss conditions essential to recognition by this Government, there have been numerous inquiries by financial and business interests, made in an effort to determine whether anything of a definite nature actually might be expected to result. The best answer to such inquiries at this time is that the Harding Administration believes that a resumption of friendly relations will soon be brought about.

The break between the Mexican Government and the United States has been in effect for so long a time, and so many efforts have been made to get together, always with unfortunate developments arising to dash the hopes of officials, that the present move has been received with skepticism in some quarters. This feeling undoubtedly is justified, as unusual and complex conditions are being faced. It is entirely within the range of possibility that another wrecking of hopes will come of the new negotiations. But it is certain that the Administration is distinctly optimistic at the moment, and there are reasons to believe that this optimism has a reasonably substantial foundation.

The Obregon Administration in Mexico has been flirting with the Harding Administration for some time and there has been a pronounced feeling in recent months that, if President Obregon was able to shape the activities of his Government to suit his personal desires, the guarantees against the confiscation of property and for the protection of American lives, considered necessary to recognition by this Government, would be given. The latest advices appear to be that President Obregon at last is confident that he will be able to grant what the United States requires. Government officials are making only the most guarded statements, but assuredly are looking forward to the conference of commissioners with a real hope that, on the basis of the reports made, recognition may be granted.

One of the first hints that something was in the air and that the present Mexican Government was looking forward to a renewal of friendly relations with the United States came on April 16, when the Mexican Embassy, which has been maintained in Washington, despite the fact that its representatives here are not officially recognized, made a statement dealing in some detail with the industrial possibilities of the country. It did not attract much attention then, but, in view of the developments which followed quickly, has since been recalled. The flow of outside capital into Mexico has been checked, with the United States withholding recognition. The statement was obviously an effort to reawaken attention of those who might be interested in the possibilities of development. In any event the stage is being set for a new scene.

As to the position of the Harding Administration, it undoubtedly is that the guarantees upon which the American State Department has insisted for years shall be granted both as to the protection of American lives and property and the safeguarding of American investments made prior to the adoption of the new constitution in 1917, which included the now famous Article 27. In this connection, attention was directed, when the present negotiations were undertaken, to the following statement by Secretary of State Hughes, which sets forth briefly the American position:

Our feeling toward the Mexican people is one of entire friendliness and we deeply regret the necessity for the absence of diplomatic relations. We have had no desire to interfere in the internal concerns of Mexico. It is not for us to suggest what laws she shall have relating to the future, for Mexico, like ourselves, must be the judge of her domestic policy. We do, however, maintain one clear principle which lies at the foundation of international intercourse.

When a nation has invited intercourse with other nations, has established laws under which investments have been lawfully made, contracts entered into and property rights acquired by citizens of other jurisdictions, it is an essential condition of international intercourse that international obligations shall be met and that there shall be no resort to confiscation and repudiation.

We are not insistent upon the form of any particular assurance to American citizens against confiscation, but we desire in the light of the experience of recent years the substance of such protection, and this is manifestly in the interest of permanent friendly relations. I have no desire to review the history of the past. The problem is a very simple one and its solution is wholly within Mexico's keeping.

It is assumed that the joint commission which is to meet in Mexico City will deal primarily with three main points:

1. Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution, about which the greater part of the controversy over recognition has centered.

2. The agrarian question, or the dispute over the right of the Mexican Government to expropriate lands.

3. International claims.

Of these, the first is likely to be the bone of contention, if one is developed. Article 27 of the so-called Constitution of Queretaro, adopted by the Carranza Government on May 1, 1917, in brief asserts that the subsoil wealth of Mexico is the property of the State. Under the Carranza decrees, it was alleged, this provision of the Constitution would be given retroactive effect on vast oil properties acquired by Americans prior to the adoption of the Constitution.

Notwithstanding Article 14 of the same Constitution, which declares that no provision of Mexican law shall be given a retroactive effect, the charge was made by American interests with vast holdings in Mexico that their titles, acquired in fee simple prior to the adoption of the Constitution were impaired, and in this they were supported by the State Department. President Obregon repeatedly declared in public addresses and in statements to the press that Article 27 would not be given a retroactive effect, and the American Supreme Court, in five consecutive decisions, dealt with the question. In all these cases, decision was in favor of the American interests, but the text of the opinions when studied by the State Department, were pronounced inadequate to cover the whole question of retroactivity.

IN June, 1921, the American State Department suggested that the bearing of Article 27 on American property rights in Mexico, acquired before the new Constitution, should be made the subject of a treaty, but to this—perhaps because of political conditions—the Obregon Government has not up to this time agreed. It is possible now that the point may be covered by legislative action, as the Mexican Chamber of Deputies has adopted legislation dealing with the subject, and the proposal has been before the Senate. It is believed here now that some definite plan, based on either treaty or legislative action, is being worked out which will prove satisfactory both to the United States and Mexico.

The agrarian phase of the situation, too, is connected with Article 27, though actual administration of the laws bearing on expropriation of lands has, to a considerable degree, been left to the States, on the ground that the States are more directly interested. The attitude of

the Mexican Government in adopting expropriation legislation was based on a desire to break up great, almost feudal, tracts, which, it is asserted, in many instances lie uncultivated, while many worthy Mexican citizens are landless and in an impoverished condition.

IN the case of public lands, the property expropriated becomes the property of the Federal Government, and the action is carried out by Federal authorities. In that of private lands, however, the States have been regarded as most directly interested and the machinery for carrying out expropriation is largely a State affair. The attitude of the American Government was that Mexico has the right to expropriate lands, provided the owners are properly compensated, and the complaints lodged on this score have generally not charged that compensation was not authorized, but that payment was made in State bonds, or was not made at all. President Obregon recently called a conference of agrarian officials in Mexico City to bring about an adjustment of expropriation procedure with the object of securing greater uniformity in their execution.

Of the three principal matters to be considered by the commission, the least difficulty is expected from the third, namely, international claims. As long ago as July 13, 1921, the Mexican Government formally suggested the appointment of an international claims commission to adjust all outstanding claims against the republic. The offer, which was submitted simultaneously to the Governments of the United States, Spain, Great Britain, France, Belgium and Germany, has never been withdrawn and is understood still to have the support of the Obregon Government. It invited the American Government to nominate "members of a mixed commission which shall judge \* \* \* the damages which its nationals resident in Mexico may have suffered." Should the commission come to an understanding it is thought likely that the plan as advanced by President Obregon for a mixed commission would be adhered to.

Developments at least are favorable and, while another fruitless effort may result, the Administration feels that it has every right to be hopeful at this time. President Harding appointed as his commissioners Charles B. Warren, who was Ambassador to Japan for two years under the present Administration, and Judge John Barton Payne, former Chairman of the Shipping Board and general counsel of the Railroad Administration and at present head of the American Red Cross. President Obregon has appointed Ramon Ross, Director of Public Welfare in Mexico, and Fernando Gonzales Roa, one of Mexico's most distinguished lawyers, who was Under Secretary of Justice during the Administration of Francisco Madero. He has been a leading figure in Mexican politics for more than ten years and is at present general counsel for the Mexican National Railways.

The appointments made by the Mexican Government were well received in Washington. They are interpreted as somewhat similar to those made by the American State Department, in that both Governments appointed men who have taken no prominent part in the discussions which have taken place regarding Mexican-American relations in the last two years. The Mexican Commissioners, like the Americans, are looked upon as men who can view the matters submitted for their examination in a detached judicial way, and are not committed by prior utterances to any course of action, during the deliberations of the commission.

Just what will be the result, as far as American financial and business interests are concerned, if recognition of

Mexico actually is brought about, is a much discussed question in Washington. There is a tendency to advise business interests to make a careful study of conditions and certainly not to take too much for granted until recognition actually is announced. It is hoped that a thorough understanding of commercial conditions and investment possibilities in Mexico will be obtained by Americans before any unusual activities are entered into.

Business conditions have been severely depressed in Mexico since 1912, although there were spurts in 1920 and 1921 which, however, were not lasting. The amount of outside capital sent into Mexico for several years probably has not been great and developments have consisted largely of replacement supplies and necessary extensions to existing plants. Mexico is rich in several ores, among them silver, copper and lead, and undoubtedly there would be a movement toward further development of them with the increased confidence which a settlement of perplexing problems and recognition of the Obregon Government would bring.

Some experts believe that trade with Mexico would develop rapidly with a renewal of friendly relations with the United States, but if American interests take what many believe to be the proper precautions essential to building up substantial connections, this increase may be more gradual than some forecast.

EXPORTS to Mexico dropped off somewhat in the eight months ending with February, 1923, when they were valued at, roughly, \$71,600,000, as compared with \$100,000,000 for the eight months ending February, 1922. The importance of Mexico in the Latin-American trade, however, is illustrated by the fact that the exports for the eight months' period, ended February, 1923, to the entire South American group of countries (not including Central America) were valued at \$165,700,000. For the same period Cuba led Mexico, the exports to Cuba totaling \$95,000,000. Of the South American countries Argentine came closest to Mexico, receiving American export valued at \$69,600,000.

Undoubtedly, American trade will increase with recognition of Mexico, and if built up on a sound basis—a situation entirely possible if proper methods are followed and legitimate and wise precautions taken—should prove a large benefit to American industrial and commercial interests. But a reckless course on the part of American business men, before a thorough knowledge of commercial, financial and political conditions is obtained, even if recognition comes, may have unfortunate results.

There is a feeling here that recognition of Mexico—especially if favorable business and financial relations follow—would help materially in bringing about a closer relationship with the South and Central American groups. Some business interests think that the split between America and Mexico has been used as an argument by certain competitors to fight American trade relations in Central and South America.

A development of unusual interest in the domestic financial situation this week was the information that the Treasury Department, in meeting the big issue of Victory notes which matures on May 20, will issue only short term notes. There probably will be two issues, it was said, one of short maturity date—anywhere from six months to a year, and the other possibly two years and not more than three.

When the first large issue of Victory notes fell due last December, there was a refunding operation involving the sale of long term bonds at an interest rate



# The Commerce Department and the Nation's Business

WASHINGTON, April 28.



WAYS and means of helping make the present period of prosperity a lasting one are among the problems which the Department of Commerce is studying, and one of the efforts which are being watched now with much interest, and in which the Department of Agriculture is co-operating, is an investigation of export conditions as they affect the farming districts. It is hoped, as a result of the inquiry, to lay the basis of fact for a sound agricultural policy.

In connection with the general business situation the department is inclined to look upon the present day developments with confidence, particularly since business interests have given evidence recently of a tendency to call a halt on activities of a kind that might run into unhealthy expansion through speculative operations, rapidly advancing prices and other excesses.

Secretary Hoover, a few days ago, made the comment that a "wave of precaution" apparently had been sweeping over the country the last two or three weeks, and this seemed to give him considerable satisfaction, although he did not enter upon further discussion of the more recent happenings. As a general proposition, however, it is a conservative statement that most of the Administration officials are satisfied that the "wave of precaution" will avert another business catastrophe such as that witnessed in 1920-1921.

On such a foundation, at least, the Administration must shape its program in developing plans which will aid in sustaining a sane prosperity. It is generally realized now that too little attention has been given to the presentation of practical information upon which the agricultural interests might depend with confidence in shaping their course, and it is the hope that an important contribution can be made.

The task confronting the department in obtaining and presenting facts and figures of a reliable sort about the agricultural export situation is no easy one because of the vastness of the American agricultural operations, the disturbed and frequently shifting conditions on the European continent and the many uncertain factors involved in trade with markets of all foreign nations at this time.

The survey is being made under the authority of Congress, and a commission of prominent and practical experts, under the chairmanship of Secretary Hoover, has been named to collect the material upon which the conclusions are to be based. Probably no such ambitious investigation has been attempted before by any organization, governmental or otherwise, as it will include an exhaustive study of demand and supply, price movements, market practices, credit conditions, distribution, &c. When the investigation is completed, it is hoped to place the farmer in a position to shape his future plans, not on the hit-and-miss basis, but in possession of information that will give him an accurate picture of the conditions he will face when crops are harvested in regard to the export markets for his surplus products.

Knowledge that such an investigation is in progress, with the findings to be made available within a reasonably short time, will have an important psychological effect, it is believed, on the general agricultural situation, illustrating as it does a further effort on the part of the Government to accomplish what it may, in a practical manner, to place the farmers on a stronger economic footing. Certainly, this move to give the farmers accurate data as to export conditions should prove of mate-

rial assistance in connection with the other benefits which have been granted in regard to credit facilities and the plans which Congressional leaders say are in the making for further constructive legislation.

One of the experts connected with the commission expressed the opinion, also, this week—and it is of unusual interest

will be able, with assurance, to forecast what the demand will be over a reasonably extended period, the market conditions which the American agriculturists will face abroad, and the most effective policies to pursue. The importance of this to the American farmer and American prosperity is evident when the facts involved are considered.

our production did not keep up with our consumption, and the increased consumption was reflected in a decreasing margin of exportable surplus to an average of about 6,500,000 tons per annum just before the war. In the ten years since that time production has steadily increased not only sufficiently to provide for 13,000,000 increase in population but so that exports have increased to about 17,000,000 tons per annum.

"In the meantime, the farmer population has not kept pace with the general population, there having been but little increase in the number of farmers. The increased agricultural production is due to nearly 20 per cent. increased output per farmer. This is, in turn, apparently due to steady improvement in agricultural science and mechanical appliances and is perhaps contributed to by a run of favorable climatic conditions. The lowered production of Europe, especially of Russia, has contributed to create the enlarged market for this surplus abroad.

"It is proposed that there should be an exhaustive investigation of the facts as to the proportion of exports to the total of each crop, those facts which bear upon the trend of increased production and increasing consumption at home, the gradual shifting in the world's demand for different foodstuffs, the tendencies of agricultural production abroad, the finance of exports, the bearing of various trade factors upon the whole question of foreign markets and aids to export, the possibilities of shipment to destination instead of rehandling in foreign countries, and various factors in understanding of the changing character of market which the American farmer must meet."

SEVERAL of the points made by Secretary Hoover are developed in the accompanying table, which shows, among other things, the heavy demand still being made by Europe upon the American farmer because of the disappearance of Russia from the economic map and the demoralization caused in other nations by the World War. It is noted, however, that there was a drop of approximately 2,000,000 tons in the exports of food crops in 1922 as compared with 1921 and a substantial decrease also in the exports of animal products.

A question of major importance to be answered is whether Europe, as recovery from the ravages of the war proceeds, will continue to decrease her imports of American food crops. It is hoped that points of this kind may be determined with accuracy, as they are bound to play an important part in the future of American agriculture. A committee of economists who made a report to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace this week commented on this phase of the problem in a discussion of the wheat situation. They said:

"The American exports of wheat during the last two years were unusually large owing to the low exports from Eastern Europe and continued low production in some countries in Europe. These exports should not be taken as normal, nor be expected to continue permanently. The European countries are making efforts to put their grain production on a prewar basis, and as they become able to accomplish this it is to be expected that our exports will decline and that our production should be re-adjusted to meet these changing conditions."

This committee expressed the general opinion that "the foreign outlook, on the demand side, seems slightly less favorable to our farmers in 1923 than it was in 1922." Domestic demand for agricultural products, it felt, would be active as long as the present prosperous condition of business with full employment continues. The committee believed it

## Population and Agricultural Land

(All figures in thousands, i. e., 000 omitted)

	Total population July 1, 1900-1930.	Rural population to 1900-1922.	Number of persons gainfully employed in agriculture.
1900	76,129	45,614	10,249
1901	77,747	46,015	10,500
1902	79,365	46,430	10,715
1903	80,983	46,855	10,925
1904	82,601	47,270	11,140
1905	84,219	47,700	11,355
1906	85,837	48,125	11,570
1907	87,445	48,540	11,780
1908	89,073	48,960	12,000
1909	90,691	49,370	12,215
1910	92,267	49,806	12,428
1911	93,682	49,962	12,461
1912	95,097	50,125	12,481
1913	96,512	50,287	12,504
1914	97,927	50,450	12,517
1915	99,343	50,606	12,513
1916	100,758	50,790	12,511
1917	102,173	50,933	12,400
1918	103,588	51,093	12,171
1919	105,003	51,245	12,319
1920	106,418	51,406	12,534
1921	107,833	51,570	12,600
1922	109,248	51,730	12,600

at this time—that the commission was undertaking its work in the belief that developments abroad would be of a nature which would make possible the collection and presentation of valuable and accurate information. In other words, he was confident that there is to be a pretty general trend on the European continent toward more stable conditions which will add confidence to world affairs. In fact, it is hoped that the situation will be such that the commission

"Agricultural produce," said Secretary Hoover in discussing the Administration's plans, "comprises about one-half of our total exports. During the last three years there has been an apparently slight overproduction in the United States, which seriously affects agricultural prices, and the question arises as to how temporary this situation may be and what the future prospects are.

"During the ten years before 1913

## Food Production, Exports and Consumption 1900-1922

(Thousands of short tons, i. e., 000 omitted)

	Food Crops				Animal Products			
	Production.	Exports.	Per cent. of pro-duction ex-ported.	Domestic consumption (production less exports.)	Production.	Exports.	Per cent. of pro-duction ex-ported.	Domestic consumption (production less exports.)
1900	179,654	13,144	7.31	166,510	36,926	1,589	4.30	35,337
1901	158,181	12,722	8.04	145,459	37,377	1,581	4.23	35,795
1902	204,124	8,677	4.25	195,448	36,995	1,318	3.56	35,677
1903	192,097	9,051	4.71	183,046	37,235	1,025	2.75	36,210
1904	204,509	5,807	2.84	198,702	37,537	1,181	3.15	36,356
1905	213,957	4,498	2.10	209,459	38,005	1,104	2.90	36,900
1906	217,192	7,902	3.64	209,290	39,048	1,553	3.98	37,495
1907	200,526	7,539	3.76	192,986	40,259	1,264	3.14	38,994
1908	210,872	6,990	3.31	203,882	40,706	1,073	2.64	39,632
1909	213,725	4,947	2.31	208,778	40,488	885	2.19	39,602
1910	216,579	4,039	1.86	212,539	40,201	527	1.31	39,674
1911	188,845	6,367	3.37	182,478	41,530	848	2.04	40,682
1912	235,569	3,924	1.67	231,645	41,342	691	1.67	40,651
1913	202,815	7,090	3.50	195,725	41,895	678	1.62	41,217
1914	225,415	9,001	4.00	216,414	41,938	610	1.45	41,328
1915	258,131	12,982	5.03	245,149	42,854	1,171	2.73	41,683
1916	231,149	11,264	4.87	219,885	43,810	1,753	4.00	42,058
1917	247,502	9,665	3.91	237,836	43,374	1,645	3.75	41,729
1918	234,511	10,871	4.64	223,640	45,309	2,646	5.84	42,663
1919	251,412	12,113	4.82	239,299	45,159	2,899	6.42	42,260
1920	279,936	12,742	4.55	267,194	45,182	1,624	3.59	43,557
1921	252,710	16,645	6.59	236,065	45,886	1,393	3.04	44,493
1922	275,155	14,612	5.31	260,544	45,868	1,185	2.58	44,683

\* Food and feed-crop production includes the following products for each year as estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture and based on the decennial census figures: Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, rice, potatoes, sweet potatoes, hay, cottonseed, apples, peaches, pears and oranges.

† Exports of food and food crops include the products listed above except peaches, pears and sweet potatoes, for which no data are available. Export figures include flour and meal as equivalent grain.

‡ The production of animal-food products include total pork, beef, mutton, poultry, eggs and milk. On meats, including lard, the figures published by Robert's, United States Department of Agriculture, circular 241, were used for the years 1907 to 1921. Years 1900 to 1906, prorated according to number of beef cattle and swine on farms. 1922 estimated from inspected slaughter. Milk production prorated from census figures based on unpublished data for 1909 and 1909. Poultry and eggs prorated on straight line for intercensal years.

§ Exports of animal-food products include equivalent milk in butter, cheese and condensed milk; pork, beef and mutton products, and eggs. No figures are available on poultry. One pound of butter taken as equivalent to 2.4 pounds of raw milk; one pound of cheese equal to 10 pounds of milk, and one pound of condensed and evaporated milk equal to two pounds of raw milk.



## A Review of Foreign Opinions



THE International Labor Review (Geneva, Switzerland) contains a comprehensive article on emigration from the point of view of international legislation thereon, and statistics of movements in various parts

of the world. As regards international action, it is interesting to note that the last session of the International Labor Conference discussed the question of uniform identity certificates for migrants of different countries. The first attempt to introduce international certificates has already been made in connection with Russian refugees. An international conference held at Geneva on July 3, 1922, following a proposal by the French Government, examined the conditions under which Russian refugees could be granted identity papers to replace passports, with which, as a rule, they were not provided. A certificate form was finally agreed upon, making provision, among other things, for information as to surname, Christian name, date and place of birth, names of parents, former address in Russia, present address, description, photograph and signature of the person concerned, and signature and seal of the authorities issuing the certificates. By January, 1923, the Governments of Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Poland, Rumania, Jugoslavia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Albania, Bolivia, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Guatemala had agreed to the uniform certificate. Siam, South Africa and Czechoslovakia accepted it with modifications, and Estonia, Belgium and Canada rejected it entirely. The issue of these certificates gives Russian refugees a definite legal status and enables them to proceed to those countries which have accepted the system of identity certificates.

Turning westward, the question of the labor drift between France and Belgium has been the subject of much discussion in the two countries concerned. The draft treaty on this subject proposed to the French Government by M. Jaspar, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, aims to allow workers of either country freely to take up work in the other country, and to enjoy all the rights to which nationals of that country are entitled, especially as regards the legal protection of living and labor conditions, and the acquisition, possession and transference of small rural property. Inquiry extends beyond the sphere of labor legislation to that of exemption from taxation, elementary and vocational education for workers and workers' families, and the status and wages of workers in the fishing industry and mercantile marine, as well as to the possibility of applying the treaty to the Belgian Congo. Special conventions regarding the question of relief, welfare and miners' pensions have also been the subject of debate and ratification in both countries.

According to the International Labor Review, the number of aliens, men, women and children, who acquired French nationality or renounced the power to discard it on reaching their majority in the years 1919, 1920 and 1921 reached 2,087, 5,774 and 9,693, respectively. These figures do not include nationalization of Algerian natives nor births within the borders of France, under Article VIII, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Code Civil. The figures for 1921, however, included 2,045 men and 2,684 women, as well as 4,964 minors. They are classified by the Labor Review as shown in the accompanying table.

The Labor Review makes this comment on these figures:

The most numerous naturalizations were those of Belgians (3,644); then come, in the order named, Italians (3,043), Spaniards (1,301), Swiss

(570), Russians (420), Germans (367), Luxemburgers, Austrians, Turks, Poles and other nationalities.

On the other hand, 1,199 people lost their French nationality in 1921, including 739 by repudiation (569 Belgians took advantage of the Franco-Belgian Convention of Jan. 24, 1921, for this purpose), 417 by foreign option (249 Swiss took advantage of the Franco-Swiss Convention of July 23, 1879, and

which do not exist in Belgium. Belgian nationals are engaged through the instrumentality of agents who travel through the Belgian villages; they receive a commission on every worker engaged. The number of workers, men and women, of Belgian nationality employed in the Roubaix-Tourcoing district was estimated to be 15,000 to 20,000 in November, 1922.

In view of the fact that fear of unemployment in France has been given by

### Aliens Acquiring French Nationality

Description.	Number of Naturalizations.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.
Persons acquiring French nationality under laws applying in France.....	1,764	996	2,760
Resuming French nationality.....	34	1,487	1,521
Assuming or confirming French nationality by declaration .....			235
Acquiring Algerian nationality.....	187	177	364
In French colonies or protectorates, except Algeria:			
(a) Persons of foreign birth naturalized .....	29	18	47
(b) Natives granted advantages of French citizenship .....	31	6	37
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,045</b>	<b>2,684</b>	<b>4,964</b>

168 Belgians who took advantage of the Franco-Belgian Convention of July 30, 1891) and forty-three by forfeiture. Thus the number of persons naturalized that year exceeded those losing French nationality by 8,494.

THE Belgian problem, in its general sense, is that of labor exodus. According to an inquiry conducted by the Belgian Administration of Mines in September, 1922, 4,230 of the total 144,388 workers employed in coal mines in that country, or 3 per cent. of the total, are foreigners. The largest section is the French (1,690), following whom come Italians, Poles and Dutch, as well as small groups from other European countries, and some Algerians, Moroccans and Congolese. In the metal works there were 1,143 workers out of a total of 35,000, and here again the chief groups were French and Italian. Referring to this statement, the Labor Review remarks:

In the Belgian press, attention is drawn to the importance of these figures in relation to the labor scarcity prevailing in many Belgian industries. It is stated that the entry of foreign labor is not in any way on a scale to compensate for the exodus of native labor as proved to have taken place in recent months. More labor has left the country than has entered it. The labor scarcity has made itself felt, above all, in the mining industry; a great many miners and other workers belonging to mining districts leave Belgium for France in the Summer and obtain employment there in the devastated regions.

In the opinion of trade union leaders, this migratory movement is due to the disparity between the miner's hard life and trying conditions of labor and the wages offered him in Belgium; short time and wage reductions were the order of the day in the 1921-22 crisis in the Belgian coal industry. The Belgian employers point to the effect of exemptions from the eight-hour day regulations which are allowed in reconstruction work in the North of France, exemptions which make it possible for the Belgian worker to earn more than in his own country.

A great many workers from the building and textile trades in Belgium have emigrated also. Information received from the Belgian Revue du Travail (December, 1922) as to the numbers of workers from Western Flanders employed in the departments of Northern France showed a revival of this movement in 1921. The movement is now strongest along the frontier. Apart from the natural effect of the differences between the French and Belgian exchanges, an explanation may be sought in the superior conditions of work which the French employers offer. For instance, workers in the textile industry of the Roubaix-Tourcoing district benefit by family allowances and other advantages

certain French politicians as a reason for the maintenance of the relatively large size of the French standing army at the present time, it is interesting to note that the International Labor Review quotes a report issued in September, 1922, by Commendatore Silvio Colletti, Emigration Counsellor attached to the Italian Embassy in Paris, which estimates the number of Italian workers employed on reconstruction work in the devastated regions of France at about 130,000. Some 50,000 of these have found employment as skilled workers and another 40,000 as semi-skilled workers. The total amount of money saved during the year by all the Italians working in the devastated regions is computed by the same authority at 400,000-500,000 French francs.

Another interesting phenomenon is to be observed along the frontiers of countries adjacent to States suffering from a depreciated exchange, such as Germany and the Netherlands, Germany and Czechoslovakia, &c. The difficulty of preventing an undue exodus of labor from the country possessing the depreciated currency into the territory of its more fortunate neighbor is considerable. In Germany and the Netherlands, Dutch workers are asking that the frontier be closed to German labor in respect of trades where unemployment is known to exist, while German employers are also protesting against the exodus of their workers, and state that, as it is, the German coal mining industry is unable to organize its output so as to meet the demand for coal.

The migrations of refugees present many interesting features. Since Aug. 1, 1921, states The Labor Review, the High Commissariat of the League of Nations for Russian Refugees has evacuated Russian refugees from Constantinople as follows:

#### CONVOYS.

Aug. 1, 1921, to Dec. 31, 1921.

Destination.	Number of Emigrants.
Germany .....	150
Estonia .....	20
Latvia .....	140
Lithuania .....	60
Poland .....	120
Czechoslovakia .....	4,350
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,840</b>

Jan. 1, 1922, to Dec. 1, 1922.

Destination.	Number of Emigrants.
Germany .....	170
Austria .....	89
Belgium .....	13
Bulgaria .....	4,934
France .....	207
Hungary .....	181
Syria .....	20
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,614</b>

#### INDIVIDUAL DEPARTURES.

From March 1, 1921, to Dec. 1, 1922, for all destinations, 3,979.

In the Near East, Dr. Nansen, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Assembly of the League of Nations, has, since October, 1922, arranged for the transport of 80,000 Greeks from Asia Minor to Greece, and of 10,000 Mussulmans from Black Sea ports to Asia Minor. Hospitals and camps have been provided in Western Thrace for upward of 10,000 refugees, and the distribution of 1,000,000 rations with supplies and equipment for three months has been arranged. In conjunction with this, an agricultural scheme is being undertaken and the establishment of four villages and camps already started.

Statistics of the Armenian population were submitted to the League of Nations in an appendix to the memorandum of the Armenian delegation at the Lausanne Conference. The Labor Review reports the figures as follows:

The total Armenian population on Nov. 1, 1922, was about 3,400,000 persons, of whom 281,000 were resident on Turkish territory and 2,723,000 elsewhere. The latter are made up of the following groups:

RUSSIA.	
Republic of Erivan .....	1,200,000
Georgia .....	400,000
Azerbaijan .....	340,000
Transcaucasia .....	30,000
Other parts of Russia .....	225,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,195,000</b>

EUROPE.	
Greece and Cyprus .....	79,000
Bulgaria .....	46,000
Rumania, Transylvania and Bessarabia .....	43,000
Other European countries .....	38,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>206,000</b>

ASIA AND AFRICA.	
Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia .....	104,000
Egypt, Sudan and Abyssinia .....	28,000
India, Java and Australia .....	12,000
Persia .....	50,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>194,000</b>

AMERICA.	
North America .....	125,000
South America .....	3,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>128,000</b>

On the basis of figures and reports given by The International Labor Review, Canada, Australia, Brazil, France and Germany may be said to encourage immigrants, whether through emigration offices established abroad, grants of lands, special passages, Government advertisement, &c., and mainly for agricultural purposes. In the case of Canada and Australia, efforts are being made to encourage land settlement by British subjects and, in the former country, by Scandinavians, French and Belgians. France desires agricultural labor mainly, and for that purpose looks to Kabyles (North African race), Poles and Bulgars. Germany needs agricultural labor also, but is apparently not too anxious to encourage immigration from Eastern Europe.

South Africa and the United States both discourage immigration; the former, however, makes an exception in the case of persons bringing capital with them.

Denmark, Switzerland, Jugoslavia and Italy all encourage emigration of their nationals, the latter country considering it an essential part of her foreign policy. Both Finland and Hungary are attempting to check the emigration of certain classes of workers from their territory.

River navigation in Czechoslovakia is the theme of an article by Radim Svoboda, published in the Gazette de Prague (Prague, April 4). The writer commences by recalling the fact that the peace treaty brought a considerable number of ships to Czechoslovakia for



the purposes of this country's river navigation. These ships were ceded to her on the three great internationalized waterways of the Elbe, the Danube and the Oder, which pass through her territory, and amounted in all to about 263,504 tons, which now composes practically all the Czechoslovakian fleet, and assures to her independent water transport.

Two large navigation companies have been created also, with the assistance of the Government, namely:

The Danube Transport Service, which inaugurated Czech river transport on the Danube in 1919, and has since been succeeded by the Czechoslovak Danube Navigation Office, with headquarters at Bratislava.

On the Elbe, June 1, 1922, the Czechoslovak Steam Navigation Company took over the services of the old Oesterreichische Nordwest Dampfschiffahrt Gesellschaft.

The question of transportation on the Oder is still under consideration, and will probably be solved in the same manner as that of the Danube and the Elbe.

Writing in the Weekly Review (Shanghai, China, March 17), Frederick W. Stevens strongly urges the need of safeguarding China's deposits of coal, iron and other minerals for the benefit of the masses of the Chinese people, and also to protect China's future industrial development. In this connection Mr. Stevens says:

This subject involves a danger that, I believe, will almost constantly beset China during the coming years, particularly when she begins railroad building on a large scale. There are greedy men in this world, both in and out of China, who recognize no moral rights of the Chinese people in such deposits, nor China's need of them in her future industrial development, and who will get the benefit of them in total disregard of such rights and such needs, if allowed to do so. Better that railroad development in China be delayed a decade than that the collateral benefits from the resulting development of her natural resources go to others than the Chinese people as a whole. To prevent this unhappy result will require eternal vigilance in behalf of China.

The writer points out that there are parts of China where hot water is a vital necessity to the masses of the people, whose habits, centuries old, compel its use almost as a life and death matter. Coal at \$15 to \$25 a ton in China is not possible to the masses, owing to their poverty, and the extent to which China, in her need for fuel, has stripped her hills and plains of timber is said by Mr. Stevens to be pitiable. The fuel problem is a constantly growing menace to Chinese life.

Industrial development is viewed by Mr. Stevens as the sole alleviation of the poverty of Chinese millions, and he points out very forcibly that such development must depend upon China's reservation of her deposits of ore and coal for her own use. He feels that a slower utilization of these is not to be deplored, provided it adequately benefits the masses, and he defines the word "adequately" as follows:

Is it enough that the proposed mining operations or some industrial plant will give work to a few hundred, or even a few thousand, of China's millions of laborers? I say, No. Is it enough that in the movement of the coal from the proposed mines to city or to port China's Government railroads will be permitted to earn something? I would say, No, again. Is it enough that so much per ton of the coal to be mined—a royalty—will be paid to China's central or provincial Government? I would still say, No. Yet a royalty to the Government, if any one is to get a royalty, may well be taken into consideration in the negotiations for future contracts granting extensive coal mining rights. Is it enough that through the payment of taxes of various kinds by the proposed coal mining company contributions will be made to the expense of maintaining government? I would say, No. It will not be enough, I would say, unless China's masses are going to be permitted to burn the coal mined up to the limits of their needs and at prices within their means, nor unless

China's future industrial needs are safeguarded before the coal is permitted to go unhindered to other people or other lands.

Mr. Stevens, therefore, suggests that, as a preliminary to the grant of extensive mining rights in China, the Chinese Government ascertain the future destination of the coal so far as possible and, while admitting the necessity for capital if Chinese coal deposits are to be developed, he does not feel that the wholesale export of these could compensate for such capital. On the other hand, the writer does not advocate Government control and working of mines. On the

whole, he inclines to the belief that small mines, owned by small and distinct companies, selling coal mainly for local consumption, is the best method of procedure, so far as the welfare of the Chinese people is concerned at this stage, and he warns the Chinese Government against permitting extensive operations which tend to assume the character of monopolies.

Dealing with the question of the amount of coal deposits in China, Mr. Stevens makes the following remarks:

If any one declares that China has so much coal in her ground that it will last her people and her industries for ages, and that she can waste large amounts of it without harming her people, do not believe it. No one knows much about how much coal China has in the ground. It is largely guesses that have been made so far. It is dangerous to depend on guesses when the prosperity of millions of people is at stake. Men of experience in coal mining do not depend on guesses. Before they put large sums of money into opening mines, they know what they are coming to; they have something more than a guess; they have experienced mining engineers drill into the land with machinery and learn what is actually below the surface—what kind of coal there is, how thick the veins are, how they run, &c. They have an underground map upon which they depend as they do upon a railroad map. No such work as that has been done in China on a large scale. The China Year Book for 1921-22 says that no reliable estimate of coal resources has been published. In the printed special report of the Geological Survey of China, dated June, 1921, the same thing is said, and it is added that "the usual notion that China has enormously rich deposits waiting for development is undoubtedly erroneous." By a table of statistics of world production of minerals and metals the report shows that "China does not have her proper share." And of iron the report says: "Nothing has been so much exaggerated as the iron resources of China." It will pay to read what those valuable publications say about the coal resources and coal consumption in China.

The same periodical publishes some noteworthy statistics in connection with the vegetable oil industry of China. Next to the tea and silk industries, the production of vegetable oils is one of the most important industries of the country. Animal fats having always been a luxury in China, their place has been taken by plant oils.

THE trade in vegetable oils in 1921 suffered from much the same causes as other industries all over the world, namely, stocks held over from 1920 by speculators, production prices high and quantities for export limited, owing to growing consumption by the Chinese and, in the case of bean oil, tariff discrimination on the part of China's principal customer, the United States.

The following table shows the general export situation in this regard for a period of three years:

Oil mills are found in industrial districts all over the country, the principal centres of production being in North Manchuria, the largest producer of soya bean oil, with mills at Harbin, Mukden, Liao-yang, Dairen and Newchwang; and in China proper at Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Canton. Peanut oil is produced principally in Shantung, Swatow, Tientsin, Kwangtung ports, Dairen and Hankow.

Ninety-five per cent. of the cottonseed oil produced in China is manufactured in Shanghai and the remainder in Hankow and in Ningpo.

While China boasts a long list of modern mills, a considerable part of the output still originates in semi-modern and old-style presses, which are found in large numbers throughout the country. As local customs vary with the location, there is a great diversity in methods of production. In the opinion of the Shanghai Weekly Review the selection of seeds for pressing has in the past been carried out without sufficient regard to the needs of the buyers, and with the resultant lack of uniformity in the product there has been a consequent falling off in demand from abroad.

### China's Export Situation For Three Years

	1919.	(In Piculs.) 1920.	1921.
Bean oil.....	2,361,633	1,713,104	1,148,357
Cottonseed oil.....	192,935	90,347	22,506
Groundnut oil.....	1,224,173	826,272	461,661
Rapeseed oil.....	3,521	184	1,186
Sesamumseed oil.....	37,755	3,728	3,031
Tea oil.....	56,976	24,638	15,979
Wood oil.....	613,455	540,716	419,549
Other vegetable oils.....	87,291	42,822	45,178
Essential oils (cassia leaf, aniseed, &c.)	10,699	15,175	14,231

## Current Corporate Financial Reports

AIR REDUCTION COMPANY, INC., for three months ended March 31, 1923, reports net profit of \$589,212, after interest and depreciation, but before Federal taxes, equivalent to \$3.50 a share on the 168,289 shares of capital stock of no par value, as compared with \$402,308 or \$2.35 a share in preceding quarter and \$192,270 or \$1.25 a share on 153,110 shares in first quarter of 1922.

ALASKA JUNEAU GOLD MINING, for year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports profits of \$22,141 after expenses, interest, &c., and after charging out depreciation, a net loss of \$144,538, against net loss after expenses, interest, &c., but before depreciation, of \$168,732 in 1921.

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC SERVICE, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports net income of \$501,739, after charges and taxes, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$11.98 a share earned on the \$2,636,980 common stock, as compared with net income of \$372,136 or \$13.16 a share the previous year.

ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY, for year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports net profits of \$1,190,538 after depreciation, depletion, Federal taxes, &c., equivalent to \$10.54 a share earned on \$39,755,723 outstanding capital stock, as compared with \$8,157,952 or \$20.52 a share in 1921.

ATCHAFALY, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows net income of \$34,382,370 after taxes and charges, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$12.40 a share earned on the \$227,052,500 common stock, as compared with \$39,331,602 or \$14.69 a share on \$225,397,500 common stock the previous year.

ATLANTIC FRUIT COMPANY, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports net loss of \$2,260,897 after interest and other charges, compared with net loss of \$1,728,744 the previous year. ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY and subsidiaries, for year ended Dec. 31, 1922, show net profit of \$7,075,692 after interest, depreciation, depletion, Federal taxes, &c., equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$11.35 a share on the \$32,298,050 common stock, compared with net loss of \$3,740,261, after all charges, in 1921.

AUSTIN, NICHOLS & CO., for year ended Jan. 31, 1923, shows net profit of \$648,763 after charges and taxes, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$2.01 a share earned on 150,000 shares of no par common stock, compared with net profits of \$34,698 or 48 cents a share on the preferred in 1921.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY, for quarter ended March 31, 1923, reports surplus of \$1,490,977 after expenses and interest charges, equivalent to \$1.47 a share earned on the \$33,298,050 common stock, compared with deficit of \$230,217 in corresponding period of 1922. Profit and loss deficit as of March 31, 1923, was \$5,874,632, as compared with deficit of \$5,365,009 on Dec. 31, 1922, and \$7,124,035 on March 31, 1922.

DOME MINES COMPANY, LTD., for the year ended March 31, 1922, reports net profits of \$1,877,399 after depletion, depreciation and taxes, equivalent to \$3.93 a share (par \$9) earned on the \$4,290,003 outstanding capital stock, compared with net profits of \$659,037 or \$1.38 a share the preceding year.

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC RAILWAY, for year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows deficit of \$727,209 after taxes and charges, against deficit of \$1,582,832 in 1921.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports a deficit of \$8,411,734 after taxes, interest, rentals, &c., compared with deficit of \$1,064,442 the previous year.

GREEN BAY & WESTERN RAILROAD, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports net income of \$172,500 after taxes, charges, additions and betterments, compared with \$232,448 in 1921.

HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY and subsidiaries, for year ended Dec. 31, 1922, report net loss of \$1,158,479 after interest, depreciation, depletion, &c., compared with net loss of \$1,142,893 in 1921.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, for year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows net income of \$16,089,476 after taxes and charges, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$14.29 a share earned on \$109,504,300 common stock, compared with \$9,700,794 or \$8.87 a share on common in 1921.

INTERCONTINENTAL RUBBER COMPANY, for year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows net profit of \$2,994 after taxes and charges, against net loss of \$25,333 in 1921.

INTERNATIONAL GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC., for year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows net income of \$2,265,477 after expenses, interest and taxes, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$15.65 a share earned on \$10,000,000 common stock, compared with \$1,973,072 or \$12.73 a share in 1921.

INVINCIBLE OIL CORPORATION, for year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows net income of \$2,390,098 after interest, drilling expenses, &c., but before depreciation and depletion, compared

with deficit of \$307,355 the preceding year.

MIAMI COPPER COMPANY, for year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows total income of \$1,973,444 after expenses, depreciation and taxes, but before depletion, equivalent to \$2.64 a share (par value \$5) on the \$3,735,570 capital stock, compared with \$929,984 or \$1.24 a share in 1921.

MOHAWK MINING COMPANY, for year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports net profit of \$211,480 after expenses and taxes, but before depreciation and depletion, against \$270,272 in 1921.

NEVADA CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows net loss of \$1,123,623 after expenses, depreciation, &c., compared with net loss of \$1,633,104 the preceding year.

NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY, for year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows net income of \$649,266 after depreciation, taxes and interest charges, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$2.13 a share earned on \$7,000,000 common stock, compared with \$1,021,344 or \$6 a share earned on combined \$17,000,000 common and preferred stock in 1921. For year ended Dec. 31, 1922, New York Dock Railway shows net loss of \$57,594, after expenses and other deductions, against loss of \$98,165 in 1921.

NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows net income of \$2,594,660 after taxes, interest, depreciation, amortization, &c., equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$12.20 a share, earned on the \$5,170,000 outstanding common stock, compared with \$2,111,861, or \$8.27 a share on common.

PANHANDLE PRODUCING & REFINING COMPANY, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows net income of \$738,268 after charges and taxes, but before depreciation and depletion, compared with net income of \$1,030,365 in 1921.

PENN SEABOARD STEEL COMPANY, for quarter ended March 31, 1923, reports net income of \$44,443 after expenses and charges, against deficit of \$171,466 in first quarter of 1922.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY, for year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows net loss of \$433,114 after expenses, depreciation, &c., compared with net loss of \$1,598,318 the previous year.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY, for quarter ended March 31, 1923, reports surplus of \$1,533,843 after taxes, interest, depreciation, &c., equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$6.55 a share earned on \$30,000,000 common stock, compared with deficit of \$712,082 in first quarter of 1922. Unfilled orders on hand March 31, 1923, amounted to 332,795 tons, compared with 219,948 on Dec. 31 last, and 130,551 tons on March 31, 1922.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC COMPANY, for year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports net income of \$480,828 after interest, taxes, depreciation and depletion, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$4.30 a share earned on \$10,000,000 common stock, compared with \$218,925 or \$1.68 a share in 1921.

SINCLAIR CONSOLIDATED OIL CORPORATION, for year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows balance of \$26,507,985 before depreciation and depletion, but after interest, Federal taxes &c., compared with \$1,151,557 in 1921. After reserve for depreciation, depletion and amortization, surplus was \$14,761,742, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$5.24 a share earned on 4,491,892 shares of no par common stock, against deficit of \$6,886,778 in 1921.

SKELLY OIL COMPANY, for year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows net income of \$1,641,060 after interest, taxes, depletion, depreciation, &c., equivalent to 82 cents a share earned on the outstanding 1,998,034 shares of \$10 par, compared with deficit of \$338,056 in 1921.

SOUTH PENN OIL COMPANY, for year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports net loss of \$1,205,367 after taxes, depreciation and depletion, compared with net income of \$404,652 or \$2.02 a share the previous year.

SPEYER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, for quarter ended March 31, 1923, shows net profits of \$511,428 after expenses, interest and estimated Federal taxes, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$1.23 a share earned on the 313,750 shares of no par common stock, compared with \$196,034 or 32 cents a share on common in first quarter of 1922.

STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY, for year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports surplus of \$2,461,423 after taxes, interest and amortization, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$6.54 a share (\$50) par earned on \$10,000,000 common stock, compared with \$2,071,368 or \$5.00 a share in 1921.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION, for quarter ended March 31, 1923, reports surplus available for dividends after Federal taxes



# What Britain Has Done For Her Unemployed

By F. C. Chappell



THE great outstanding feature of the industrial position today in Britain is that during the last four years we have spent one way or another no less than some £300,000,000 sterling in aid to the unemployed, and that we purpose spending a further £50,000,000 or £60,000,000 during the coming year. The total number of our unemployed has decreased from about two millions eighteen months ago to one and a quarter million today, exclusive of persons engaged on short time. At the lowest point of the depression our unemployed were costing us upward of £2,000,000 a week in hard cash, exclusive of an expenditure from charitable and other private channels. It is an enormous problem and full of complexities, but its successful solution is bringing the very best qualities out of Parliament and is exhibiting British statesmanship in a favorable light. The past two or three years have been times of darkness, so dense that it might indeed have been felt; but the future has many grounds for hope, one of them being that the melancholy army of dole-fed people has decreased in number by nearly half a million. A sigh of relief—if only partial—has indeed gone up from many English homes at the brightening prospect. The American Ambassador, speaking at Manchester recently, said he was simply amazed at our prosperity and success in fighting through our difficulties. We have still an adverse trade balance, it is true, although that is largely discounted by our "invisible" exports; but even the apparent adverse balance has been reduced in a single year from £181,000,000 to £117,000,000, which is indeed no mean achievement. The pound sterling is now worth \$4.53, as against \$3.60 in July, 1921. In 1920 our imports from the United States cost us \$450,000,000; we could now buy the same quantity of goods for \$370,000,000—or a difference equal to \$80,000,000 in favor of the British buyer.

The full extent of the heavy financial burden caused by the maintenance of this huge army of unemployed people is probably not fully understood in the United States. As already stated the total cost to the nation during the last four years has equaled fully £300,000,000 sterling—a gigantic sum for any country to expend at the end of a long and exhausting war unparalleled in history. As Britain depends for her very existence on foreign trade, and as this is the very department of her commerce that has mainly failed, she has consequently experienced the full depth of the world-wide depression.

It will interest American readers to know how this huge sum has been raised and expended. The expenditure may be divided between two classifications; one class of expenditure represents outlay on capital account, which is provided for by borrowing, and for which value is received, and the other represents relief, the cost of which falls mainly upon the taxpayer and for which no equivalent value is received by the State. Nearly £50,000,000 has been, or will be, spent in financing relief works. The most important item in the nation's outlay in this connection is the expenditure by Poor Law authorities on out-relief, the burden of which falls not upon the taxpayer, but upon the ratepayers of each district. (Taxes in England are for national purposes; "rates" are levied on each household for local needs, such as roads, police, part of the cost of education, and so on). This expenditure for the three financial years ended March, 1922, was £94,500,000, while the distribution out of the Unemployment Insurance Fund—commonly called the "dole"—amounted in the period from November, 1920, to September, 1922, to £96,750,000. It is

expected that the cost of poor relief for the year ended March next will be about the same as for the past year, viz., £40,000,000. If the total outlay reaches £130,000,000 by March next and the total payments out of the Insurance Fund amount to £115,000,000, we get a total of £245,000,000 expenditure for four

Probably very few people out of England have any idea as to what has been done by the State in assisting the workless and thus probably averting revolution, which has come very near to us once or twice since the end of the war. The Minister of Labor stated in Parliament on Nov. 30 last that he explained

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This week's cover of The Annalist symbolizes one of the great basic products of the United States—Coal. It is the first of a series of such covers which will appear from time to time. Of the world's supply in 1922, amounting to 1,200,000,000 net tons, the United States furnished 468,207,000 net tons of bituminous coal, anthracite and coke. For years past the United States had led the world in the production of coal.

years of unemployment. The whole of the first sum of £130,000,000 being the cost of poor relief and about two-sevenths of the second—that is, expenditure out of the Insurance Fund or "dole"—come out of the pockets of ratepayers and taxpayers, the balance being provided by employers and employed. Adding the £50,000,000 of expenditure on reproductive works brings the grand total up to about £300,000,000. This is quite apart from expenditure incurred under the export credit scheme of the Trade Facilities act, which runs into many millions of money. Taking all these facts into consideration, and remembering all the very difficult circumstances of the times, no one can justly say that England has not made heroic efforts to cope with her difficulties. It was because he had all these facts in his mind that your Ambassador spoke in such glowing terms of British character a few days ago. The day, he said, when parity is reached between the pound sterling and the dollar—and that day is steadily approaching—will be a happy event and worthy of celebration on both sides of the Atlantic; and he referred to the little known fact that England stands first as a purchaser of United States products; and finally he described Britain as being composed of "sturdy, capable, far-seeing Englishmen."

THE Unemployment Insurance Fund, which functions under Government supervision and aid, has not only used up all its reserves, amounting to several millions sterling, but is heavily in debt to the national exchequer to the extent of £14,000,000, which will be gradually repaid when trade revives and the number of unemployed becomes less. It is a very satisfactory sign of improvement that during the last few months the demands for money on the Exchequer have been growing lighter.

at the Geneva conference what was being done in the United Kingdom in this matter on practical businesslike lines. He told them about our big arterial road schemes, our big insurance scheme, and our efforts to stimulate foreign trade, and he told them the amount that was being spent on them. When the debate was over people came to him and expressed their amazement. They said, "You surely mean francs and not pounds sterling!" A short time afterward the Chief Engineer from France was sent here to ascertain if what the Minister of Labor had told them was really the fact, and the French official expressed his surprise at what we were doing. The Minister also took occasion to correct the popular idea that the whole of the "dole" comes from the Government. As a matter of fact the money paid out under the Unemployment Insurance act is subscribed as to three-fourths by industry—employers and employees—and as to one-fourth by the State. This amounts in fact to insurance by industries and should explode the popular idea that the money paid in benefit is a dole coming entirely from the pockets of the taxpayers. Under normal economic conditions there would be a substantial sum to the credit of the Insurance Fund. It speaks well for the good will existing between employers and workers that both sides have helped in developing this scheme, while there is no country in the world that has anything comparable to it. One result has been that for the first time in our industrial history we have something approaching accurate statistics, which show that unemployment is highest where the industry depends largely on foreign trade. Engineering, for example, is 22 per cent. unemployed, while the average is 12 per cent.; shipbuilding is 36 per cent., and so on through most of the skilled trades dependent on the export demand.

The Government plan for dealing with

the problem may be divided into three parts, viz.: Relief and general work; unemployment insurance; trade facilities and export credits. Several millions of pounds are to be spent on making various arterial roads; the Trade Facilities act, which aims at granting financial assistance to any sound industrial undertaking within the empire, is to be extended, the amount of capital which may be guaranteed by the State being raised from £25,000,000 to £50,000,000. The existing limit of £26,000,000 of export credits—for encouraging British export trade—is also to be extended if found necessary. A sum of £35,000,000 is also expected to be paid out during the coming months under the unemployment insurance scheme. As a result of a conference between the Prime Minister and the heads of the British railroads, arrangements have been made to expedite their program of development work, involving an initial outlay of some £5,000,000 in the provision of railroad materials, labor, &c. One big railroad is to be electrified, while there are also a number of developments in connection with electricity supply schemes. A number of new power stations, or extensions of existing ones, are to be proceeded with, to the total amount of £10,000,000. These are the main lines of the Government program, although there are further measures in reserve. The keynote of the Government policy is a desire to get away from the demoralizing system of paying out vast sums of public money to an army of idle people and to provide or facilitate useful and productive work for the largest possible number of those who are now unemployed. The hope is that these plans will change the outlook and set in operation a steady reabsorption of men into industry. For each thousand men directly employed on relief or improvised work, it is anticipated that fully another thousand men will indirectly be found employment. The Government is prepared to make extended use of the powers it possesses in encouraging railroad corporations and other important bodies to undertake, and in some cases anticipate, big developments. For instance, one railroad group, inclusive of a sum of £6,000,000 recently spent in connection with extensions, contemplates a total expenditure of £17,000,000 on schemes to be carried through in conjunction with the Government proposals, which includes a guarantee for principal and interest on capital raised for such undertaking. By availing themselves of this facility such public bodies are able to raise money at 4½ per cent., whereas they would find it difficult to do so without such guarantee, except under very onerous conditions.

FAR-REACHING schemes for settling many thousands of our population in the colonies are under consideration. We have at least one million people too many for our means of support. It is beginning to be realized that the country is definitely overpopulated, and carefully regulated schemes of emigration to the Dominions will be interwoven with efforts to promote employment at home. Indeed, the problem of unemployment is not new and has been with us for many years, although of course not in its present acute form. Owing to the suspension of migration during the war time there is roughly, as indicated, an additional million persons wanting work. In addition there is the large number of women who, during the stress of war, learned to earn their living and are now on the labor market seeking work. The question of restricting immigration, especially of the more undesirable foreign element, into this country is being gravely considered. It seems a piece of supreme folly to allow an unrestricted stream of more or less vicious aliens to land on these shores, while at the same time we are exporting sturdy and vigor-

ous Britons to other lands. There was no lack of work during the war, for the simple reason that there was a dearth of labor and plenty of orders. Today the position is reversed; there is a dearth of orders and a plethora of labor. In the final analysis the only solution of the unemployment problem apart from a reduction in the population is a healthy and steady revival of trade that would naturally cause a demand for labor. In the meantime the stagnation in trade due to world conditions is partly owing to the cost of production being higher in England than in competing countries. As a consequence the orders that would come to us in the usual course are placed abroad. The higher price of goods since the war has also had a material effect in checking demand. Until all these conditions are greatly modified neither England nor any other great manufacturing country can expect to receive any constant measure of prosperity.

THE principle embodied in the Trade Facilities act, which provides the machinery for closer co-operation between Government and private enterprise in grappling with the unemployment difficulties, needs careful watching. It pledges the national credit for approved private industrial undertakings and provides capital at a minimum rate of interest for such purposes. The rash and indiscriminate pledging of State credit may become a serious public danger; but provided this is carefully guarded against, reasonable assistance in an emergency like the present to such undertakings as the extension of railroads,

harbors, electrical and other works of general public utility, is obviously justified when carried out by responsible authorities and giving reasonable promise of becoming self-supporting. The Government has doubled the sum available for this purpose, namely, from £25,000,000 to £50,000,000.

What the country wishes to guard against in this matter is wasted expenditure. If roads and other public works are necessary for the relief of unemployment, the proper and most business-like course is to undertake their construction on purely practical and economic lines, that is, through a contractor who will employ only suitable persons and who will naturally see that he gets a full day's work done for wages paid. The stupid old-time policy of assembling a mixed crowd of unemployed people and setting them to work on relief works is sure to result in inefficient and costly work and very expensive administration. If honest labor is provided with fair pay, then it must be seen to that the country gets its full quid pro quo for every pound laid out. The country distrusts such work, and the distrust is based on past experience of failure. The sort of thing the taxpayers resent is the fact that we have 118,739 people unemployed in the building trade alone, at a monthly cost of £260,000 (\$1,300,000 at par of exchange) in benefit from the State Insurance Fund alone, quite apart from relief from the Poor Law authorities, which probably amounts to an equal sum. No less than £10,000,000 sterling has been paid to the building trade operatives in one year for doing nothing. The Government realizes

that such a condition of things indicates an utter incapacity to govern, and it is felt that such scandals must end. It is argued with some justification that for the monthly sum paid in benefit to them, had it been properly used in wages, no fewer than 600 houses per month could have been built. It is revelations of this kind that irritate the electorate and make all State control a by-word throughout the country.

EXTENSIVE schemes for empire development are under consideration. The Government is prepared to pledge the national credit for this purpose to the extent of £50,000,000; but there is a responsible section in Parliament who advocate the allocation of at least £100,000,000 for this purpose. It is rightly argued that we have enormous countries all over the globe which lack development, railroads, rolling stock, forts, harbors and other works, which if they were created would enable such countries to export to England far more than they have ever done before. If such works could be started orders would quickly be placed in the English market and large numbers of workers would be employed.

One very significant suggestion was recently made in the House of Commons during the debates on unemployment, and it emanated from the group of members representing trade and commerce in Parliament. It was to the effect that the present eight-hour working day must be lengthened. This is diametrically opposed to the policy of the Labor Party in the House, which advocates a further shortening of hours. It should also be

noted that the great Industrial Party, prompted by Herr Stinnes, in the German Parliament, is making the same proposal, and if carried into effect it will be difficult for other competing countries not to follow suit. There is, of course, just the same opposition to the suggestion from the Labor Party in Germany, while the German trade unions are absolutely opposed to any extension. There are various forces at work today throughout Europe which may compel an extension of the working day as an economic necessity.

In the debates in Parliament on unemployment, which were maintained generally at a very high level, the Labor Party proved itself to be absolutely barren of practical suggestions, a fact which has been studiously noted throughout the country. Mr. Asquith, the late Premier, described them as suffering from a plethora of panaceas. Whenever they were challenged to say what they would do, they were like a pantechon in which all the furniture is heaped up in an undistinguishable and immovable mass with nothing really available for use. That is what the Labor policy really amounts to—a tremendous number of resounding phrases and an enormous array of revolutionary, questionable and a few possibly practical expedients; but when you come to the actual problems of the day there is confusion and chaos, a congested area in which one proposition jostles with another. Unless the Labor Party can show itself possessed of more practical statesmanship it will not rise in public estimation in England.

## The Commerce Department and the Nation's Business

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was safe to expect general business prosperity for at least six to nine months.

The commission, which will work under the direction of Secretary Hoover and with the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture, hopes to be able to inform the farmer with a reasonable degree of accuracy just how quickly readjustment will be brought about in Europe, which will cut down the demand for American food products to something approximating the prewar level, if that situation is to be faced. It is a duty of no small importance, if the prosperity of the agricultural districts is to be safeguarded in the future, heavy overproduction avoided and periods of depression and low prices for crops in the farming districts averted. The commission will endeavor to obtain a picture of the world's agricultural situation as it may be expected to shape up for the next ten years, although to make accurate forecast that far into the future may not be found practicable.

Statistics prepared by the Department of Commerce show the increase in the net value of total farm products, crops and animal products since 1900 and give a clear idea of the importance of the growth of exports to the farmers and what readjustment may mean.

It is shown, for instance, that the net value of exports in 1900 was \$4,133,000,000. There was a slow increase which continued practically without interruption until the maximum was reached at \$17,237,000,000 in 1919. In 1913 the value quoted was \$6,926,000,000. Then came the following:

1914	.....	\$6,910,000,000
1915	.....	7,593,000,000
1916	.....	9,480,000,000
1917	.....	13,122,000,000
1918	.....	16,491,000,000
1919	.....	17,237,000,000
1920	.....	13,724,000,000
1921	.....	9,371,000,000
1922	.....	10,579,000,000

The other table shows that the increase in the rural population and in the number of persons gainfully employed in agriculture has not been as rapid as might have been expected in connection with the increase in production. The

number of farms was 5,737,000 in 1910 and had increased to but 6,464,000 in 1922. Land in crops (acres harvested) totaled 282,992,000 in 1910 and increased slowly year by year to 400,902,000 in 1922. Improved land included 414,498,000 acres in 1910 and had increased to 508,000,000 in 1922.

In connection with the agricultural export situation, information obtained by the Department of Commerce in regard to the economic status of the European farmer is of interest. Data have been collected by Alfred P. Dennis, a special representative of the department, who is making a study of the foodstuffs situation in Europe.

It would appear, the department says, that the economic status of the farmer is better than in prewar years in France, Belgium and Denmark, and this is prob-

ably also true in Italy and Austria. In many other countries it would not be safe to say his economic condition is actually better than in prewar years, but it would appear that his position is relatively better than that of other classes in practically all the Central and Western European countries.

The depreciation of exchange in those territories has tended to reduce the purchasing power of the property-owning and salaried classes, but, apparently, the purchasing power of the farmer is relatively better than in prewar years, probably due to the fact that he is first owner of a primary product in a region where there is a great deficiency.

The only country in which the farmer appears to be in a bad way, and where his economic position is probably less favorable than in prewar years, is England. The effect of depreciated currency

in many countries where it has had its greatest depreciation has been to increase the index of the farmer's purchasing power for home products but to lower the index for general goods.

The investigation to be carried out by the staff of the Department of Commerce in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture is under the direction of Dr. Frank M. Surface, who directed the world food surveys for the Food Administration during the war.

THE entire personnel of the commission is as follows:

Sydney A. Anderson, member of Congress.

W. G. Jamison, American Farm Bureau Federation, La Veta, Col.

J. G. Brown, American Farm Bureau Federation, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. W. Hunt, American Farm Bureau Federation, Des Moines, Iowa.

T. C. Atkeson, the National Grange, Washington, D. C.

Charles S. Barrett, Farmers' Union, Union City, Ga.

James F. Bell, flour miller, Minneapolis, Minn.

Julius Barnes, President, United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

George McFadden, cotton exporter, Philadelphia, Pa.

Carl Williams, President, Oklahoma Cotton Growers, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Ralph Merritt, President, California Raisin and Rice Association, San Francisco, Cal.

Alonzo E. Taylor, Director, Food Research Institute, Stanford University, California.

James A. Broderick, Vice President, National Bank of Commerce, New York City.

Adolph Miller, member Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C.

Thomas Wilson, President, Meat Packers' Institute, Chicago, Ill.

H. C. Taylor, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Julius Klein, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

G. F. Warren, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

## Iron and Steel

Continued from Page 600

change market to arrange for payment, tend to put a damper on this sort of business, and most of the shipments of iron and steel which were made recently came under the head of necessities, or were for the filling of orders where the makers abroad were unable to get out. A very large export movement of these materials is not anticipated and in this respect the situation is more likely to get better than worse.

The outstanding features in the iron and steel market at present may be enumerated as follows: The high rate of production, offset almost entirely by the high rate of consumption; the slackening of new business, and the fact that premiums have practically disappeared from the market. It is too early yet to say what effect on the labor situation the recent 11 per cent. increase in wages will have. Unofficial reports are to the effect that this advance was very favorably received and that it served to augment the ranks in many mills, and no doubt bolstered up the morale in a very large number of mill communities. The advance was followed quite generally in

the trade and it is the judgment of most leaders of the industry that it was a very wise move both in aiding to retain present staffs of workers and also in counteracting the discontent which was commencing to creep in.

There has been no substantial change in the rate of steel production since the last half of March. Production increased continuously in the first three months of the year, and, with March showing an average rate of ingot production of 45,500,000 tons a year, the rate at the close of the month was probably above 46,000,000 tons. The probability is that the average rate from March to June, inclusive, will be above 45,000,000 tons, thus making the best showing for sustained production that the steel industry has ever recorded. For the calendar year, the highest production in the war period was 43,619,200 tons, established in 1917. The highest production before the war was 30,284,682 tons in 1912, and the highest since the war, 40,881,392 tons. It is safe to say that the year 1923 will break all previously established records in this industry.



# International Finance—Double Taxation

The first of a series of articles by this author, one of which will appear each month exclusively in THE ANNALIST.

By Hartley Withers

Editor Financial Supplement of the London Saturday Review.



EVERY tax," says Adam Smith, "is to the person who pays it a badge not of slavery but of liberty. It denotes that he is subject to government, indeed, but that, as he has some property, he cannot himself be the property of a master." No doubt this is true, but there comes a point in the pressure of taxation when its victim begins to wonder whether there is much practical difference between being subject to government and being the property of a master or, in fact, whether the position of a slave, who leaves all responsibilities and bothers to his owner, is not really rather freer than that of a master who is all day and every day pestered by the demands of a tax gatherer. That this is not mere rhetorical exaggeration is proved by historical fact. In the third century of the Christian era the taxation imposed by the Roman Empire was crushing, especially on the unfortunate class known as "curials," who possessed twenty-five acres of land or its equivalent. Their burden was all the more oppressive because the Senators, the army, the clergy and professors of rhetoric were largely freed from taxation; consequently, we find that, when the curials were driven to desperation and could not succeed in clambering into the Senate or into a chair of rhetoric, they escaped either into the army or the church or, if this was impossible, they

actually deserted their lands and became slaves. "The Emperors, trying to prevent this, often seized a curial who had run away and compelled him to take up his old burden again." (*A General History of Europe*. Thatcher & Schwill, pp. 9, 10.)

In those days, however, the problem was at least simplified by the fact that the tax-gathering authority was a single unit. The Roman Empire cut the taxpayer's fleece so close that he fled shivering to slavery as a refuge, but at least he was spared the annoyance of the sense of unfairness that arises in his mind when, having been shorn as bare as he thinks he can stand by the Government to which he owes political allegiance, he finds that another pair of shears is being applied in every country in which he has been rash enough, by making investments or otherwise acquiring or owning property, to give the tax gatherer a chance. The first instinct of most of us, in such circumstances, is to think that we are being scandalously plundered and that modern Governments are little better than bandits.

REFLECTION shows that this contention, though perhaps defensible in some cases on other grounds, is not necessarily true because Governments tax both those who live within their borders and those who own property in or derive income from the country that they have to rule. For, from the point of view of Govern-

ments, these is every reason why toll should be levied on both these classes. It is too easily and too generally assumed that money paid in taxation is an inevitable but quite useless diversion of funds, which a citizen could use much better for himself, and which is muddled away on undesirable objects by politicians who are likely to be corrupt and officials who are quite certain to be inefficient and wasteful. It may sometimes be true that the individual would really make a better use of money that is taken from him in taxation, and it is very often true that money which is publicly spent is wasted; but a great deal of what is spent by Governments necessarily goes in arrangements for social security and stability, without which modern life and modern ease and comfort would be impossible. Owners of large properties, moreover—who are usually those who grumble most loudly about the tax gatherer's demands—ought to remember that, unless the policeman and the law were there to protect their property, they would have to maintain a small army themselves at an expense probably much greater than the sum of the taxes that they pay, and there would always be the chance that this private army would decide that it would be simpler to take the property and share it instead of guarding it for the owner. Taxes are what we pay for security and, if we really get it, it is cheap at almost any price.

Security is granted by Governments

not only to those who live under their rule but also to aliens who own property in their dominions and, consequently, the Governments are fully justified in taxing them. But difficulty arises when the unfortunate individual who lives in France and has property in Argentina finds that the taxes imposed by France on him as a resident citizen and by Argentina on him as an absentee owner, between them absorb the greater part of the income of the property. At a point, this international duplication of extortion begins to make foreign investment impossible. The problem is quite an old one and has been noted as a difficulty for many years in the United States, where it arises from the question of State taxes—as when the owner of property in Arizona, taxed there, lives in New Jersey and is taxed there. But, owing to the war, many problems of taxation that used to be just tiresome pin-pricks have now become devastating sores to which the lifeblood of individual enterprise is being drained away. This matter of duplicated taxation has been lately discussed by a committee of experts appointed by the Financial Committee of the League of Nations. It has issued a report, and the summary published indicates that it calls attention to difficulties of the matter more successfully than it solves them. In such a case as the one mentioned above, which of the two Governments has more right to shear the sheep, and which will lose most if they shear him between them until he perishes? When the civilized nations of the world can be induced to agree on these points, we shall have gone a long way toward universal peace.

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## Cotton Growing Within the British Empire



IT is truly typical of the happy-go-lucky style of the average British industrialist that for so many years he should have been content to conduct a huge industry like that of the cotton textile manufacture on the mere chance of being always able to purchase the raw material at a suitable price. For years past the more far-seeing cotton manufacturers of Lancashire have foretold the present crisis in the industry, but no one cared very much so long as he could buy cotton at a fairly right price. Today American cotton is 100 per cent. above prewar prices. The consequence is that English mills are closed or when not entirely shut down they are running on short time. The cost of the raw material is so high that the British manufacturer cannot produce his goods at anything like the price the Indian peasant can afford to buy. Lancashire lives practically on the Indian trade, and when that fails there is untold distress throughout the English cotton textile industry. But what English forethought on the part of a few of its members has failed to accomplish the ravages of the boll weevil has effectually performed. It is not too much to say that the depredations of this insect have practically changed the conditions of cotton planting in the United States. In 1914 there was a record American crop of 17,000,000 bales, which dropped during the war to 12,000,000 bales. In 1920, with a favorable season, the crop amounted to about 13,750,000 bales. In 1921 the crop may be said to have almost failed, the return

duction of the average yield in Egypt has now brought the normal yield down to less than 350 lbs. per acre, against the record of 580 lbs. a quarter of a century ago. No help in this direction can be expected from Russia, while the output from India remains about 5,250,000 bales, of short staple. Side by side with reduced output there has been a rapid recovery in demand for the commodity. Under all the circumstances it is not to be wondered at that prices have doubled their prewar rate.

For other countries the shortage and consequent high price is not a matter of such extreme importance, but it is almost a question of Lancashire's industrial existence. Before the war British exports of cotton goods represented in value upward of one-third of our export trade in manufactured goods, the industry giving employment to a vast multitude of skilled and semi-skilled operatives, while the capital employed ran into hundreds of millions of pounds sterling. And yet, curiously enough, as noted above, all this prosperity was wholly dependent on a long chain of favorable circumstances, any part of which might break and plunge the industry into ruin. Well, the boll weevil has brought untold trouble and expense on the American cotton growers and all concerned, but it has very effectually aroused the British textile manufacturer to a real sense of his danger. Indeed, it may be said that the best thing that can happen from a British Empire cotton grower's point of view is that the pest will continue his ravages and so restrict production, thereby helping materially to maintain prices at a fairly high level. It depends entirely upon the price factor for the next few years whether British Empire growers

trustworthy guides on this difficult question, thinks that the prospective supply of the raw material today is worse rather than better than it was before the war. It was generally admitted then that the supply was not increasing fast enough to meet the potential demand. In almost every alternate year the actual consumption exceeded the supply, but never to such an extent as in 1921-22, when the world's consumption of American cotton alone was nearly 13,000,000 bales, against a crop of a little over 8,000,000. In Professor Todd's view the consumption of that year would be at least repeated if the cotton were available; but it is now almost certain that the crop will be seriously short of that figure, and the huge carry-over of last year has already been so much reduced that it leaves very little margin for even a partial repetition of the conditions of 1921-22.

Cotton growing is being taken up with enthusiasm in many parts of the Empire, and so far with reasonable prospects of success. Under ordinary conditions cotton can be grown to advantage only when labor is plentiful and cheap; but with the existing high prices for the commodity it can be successfully grown even in districts less favorable. Reports so far are favorable from Australasia, the Transvaal, Swaziland, Zululand and some other parts of the Empire. Some of the Australian States are particularly keen on the new venture. There they are endeavoring to combine cotton growing with a system of settlement for new immigrants, forgetting that it is an industry needing considerable skill, capital, and above all, cheap labor, which is just the very thing Australia has not got. The Commonwealth Government has

7,000,000 to 9,000,000 pounds, the latter figure being ten times the crop of 1921—while in 1923 estimates of the area to be cultivated range from 50,000 to 75,000 acres. As the yield of lint is about one-third of the weight of the seed cotton, and cottonseed is only worth about 1d. per pound, this guarantee represents 14½d. per pound for lint. For the 1921 Queensland crop the guarantee of 1s. 6d. per pound for clean cotton c. i. f. Liverpool, cost the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation £10,000, while not a few experts assert that this year's Government guarantee may cost the Australian Government fully £50,000.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Hughes) is reported to have said at a meeting of the Cotton Growers' Association in Melbourne that it was not a case of an experimental industry, and that it was no exaggeration to say that within a few years Australia would be producing £50,000,000 worth of cotton annually. Well, of course, we hope this optimistic view may materialize. There are certainly great possibilities before this new departure. The new schemes are apparently based on the idea of white settlers on comparatively small farms working on a rotation of crops in which cotton would only form a relatively small part, so that the settler and his family, with such outside assistance as might be available, could reasonably hope to deal with the picking of the crop. There seems to be a great deal of uncertainty about this plan, but it is thought it may succeed if a sufficiently remunerative price can be obtained. The Australian Government have realized this fact by guaranteeing a price of 5½d. per pound for seed cotton, equal to 18d. for the lint cotton delivered at Liverpool. The expert

Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	77.0%	75.5%	78.3%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	\$33,085,000	\$32,634,000	\$35,396,000

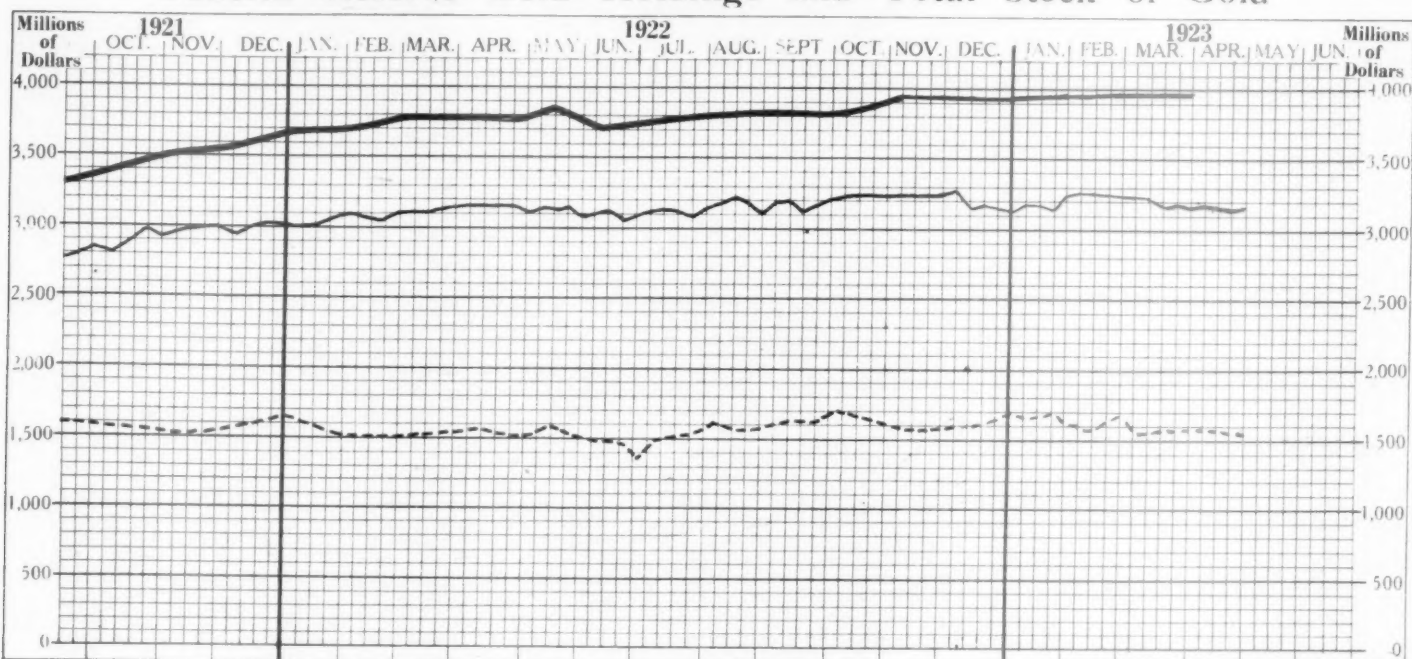
\*Not shown separately prior to January, 1923.

Time deposits	27,069,000	30,339,000
Government deposits	23,949,000	26,202,000
Bills payable	28,319,000	27,960,000
All other		

[illegible]



## Federal Reserve Gold Holdings and Total Stock of Gold



The space between the base line and the broken line represents the cash reserves required, that between the broken line and the light line the excess reserves, or free gold, and the whole space between the base line and the heavy line represents the total stock of gold. The supply is computed monthly, so that the record can never be brought to the date of publication. The chart records the last figures published.

## Week Ended Saturday, April 28.

## Bank Clearings

## By Telegraph to The Annalist

	Last Week		Year to Date	
	1923	1922	1923	1922
Central Reserve Cities				
New York	\$4,192,746,646	\$4,583,616,765	\$73,909,943,992	\$70,099,134,124
Chicago	640,784,787	560,053,304	10,491,560,708	8,599,032,195
Total 2 C. R. cities	\$4,833,531,433	\$5,143,670,069	\$84,401,504,700	\$78,698,166,319
Increase	16.0%		7.2%	
Other Federal Reserve cities:				
Atlanta	\$41,695,600	\$32,040,976	\$879,275,165	\$655,590,471
Boston	393,000,000	312,000,000	6,520,000,000	4,967,000,000
Cleveland	103,465,000	81,800,000	1,781,330,843	1,399,851,923
Kansas City, Mo.	137,333,462	122,601,573	2,310,653,817	2,166,349,335
Minneapolis	64,393,569	55,619,754	1,155,860,482	978,143,910
Philadelphia	459,000,000	416,000,000	8,051,000,000	6,753,000,000
Richmond	42,925,000	38,049,000	848,188,000	699,777,000
Total 7 cities	\$1,241,722,821	\$1,058,111,803	\$21,546,908,307	\$17,559,712,639
Increase	17.2%		22.7%	
Total 9 cities	\$6,075,254,254	\$5,201,782,072	\$105,948,413,007	\$96,257,878,958
Increase	17.0%		10.0%	

	Last Week		Year to Date	
	1923	1922	1923	1922
Other Cities				
Buffalo	\$46,130,100	\$30,713,473	\$744,709,087	\$600,877,893
Cincinnati	65,999,900	53,891,000	1,172,114,000	944,021,474
Denver	18,801,523	16,930,308	338,036,911	312,703,683
Los Angeles	136,651,000	96,173,000	2,137,352,000	1,561,916,000
Louisville	27,938,911	23,292,273	537,627,219	417,713,522
Milwaukee	38,458,230	25,771,047	502,819,210	400,639,759
New Orleans	48,672,316	35,128,523	914,656,917	728,913,313
Omaha	39,450,897	39,327,275	742,783,983	609,437,353
St. Paul	32,020,252	27,467,468	552,556,771	476,805,134
Seattle	38,008,573	29,907,996	616,457,942	528,742,287
Washington	19,679,087	17,901,318	354,054,290	305,585,802
Total 11 cities	\$506,200,885	\$402,503,781	\$8,613,168,630	\$7,053,356,282
Increase	25.7%		22.1%	
Total 20 cities	\$6,581,464,139	\$5,604,285,853	\$114,561,581,637	\$103,311,235,240
Increase	17.4%		10.9%	

## Actual Condition

## Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

April 25

	Dist. 1. Boston.	Dist. 2. New York.	Dist. 3. Philadelphia.	Dist. 4. Cleveland.	Dist. 5. Richmond.	Dist. 6. Atlanta.	Dist. 7. Chicago.	Dist. 8. St. Louis.	Dist. 9. Minneapolis.	Dist. 10. Kansas City.	Dist. 11. Dallas.	Dist. 12. San Fran'co.
Gold reserve	\$265,537,000	\$1,078,893,000	\$227,209,000	\$296,889,000	\$76,738,000	\$124,259,000	\$521,404,000	\$81,877,000	\$74,069,000	\$83,188,000	\$34,356,000	\$220,121,000
Rediscouts	16,695,000	123,134,000	38,188,000	24,335,000	24,459,000	4,969,000	43,563,000	15,757,000	4,038,000	12,378,000	2,574,000	29,790,000
Bills on hand	55,124,000	199,295,000	76,371,000	94,301,000	61,069,000	58,644,000	126,066,000	44,501,000	22,940,000	31,144,000	38,987,000	102,196,000
Due members	124,533,000	682,516,000	110,652,000	163,484,000	57,748,000	53,900,000	271,744,000	70,508,000	47,978,000	79,988,000	50,676,000	110,208,000
Notes in circ'n	205,295,000	539,220,000	199,451,000	231,179,000	80,513,000	70.4%	80.0%	66.3%	70.8%	60.1%	47.7%	67.5%
Ratio of res.	82.0%	86.4%	73.8%	76.4%	60.4%	132,463,000	394,382,000	78,241,000	56,011,000	61,379,000	28,160,000	196,294,000

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

Consolidated statement of twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:  
RESOURCES—  
April 25, 1923. April 18, 1923. April 26, 1922.  
Gold and gold certificates..... \$323,822,000 \$326,375,000 \$326,638,000  
Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board 65,630,000 650,887,000 453,974,000

Total gold held by banks..... \$1,019,452,000 \$986,262,000 \$780,612,000  
Gold with Federal Reserve agents..... 2,007,555,000 2,036,490,000 2,154,510,000  
Gold redemption fund..... 57,562,000 59,870,000 60,080,000

Total gold reserves..... \$3,084,569,000 \$3,082,622,000 \$2,995,202,000  
Reserves other than gold..... 94,473,000 95,920,000 129,637,000

Total reserves..... \$3,179,042,000 \$3,178,542,000 \$3,124,839,000  
Non-reserve cash..... 70,601,000 67,225,000  
Bills discounted—Secured by U. S. Government obligations..... 339,880,000 334,611,000 178,991,000  
Other bills discounted..... 296,717,000 308,851,000 321,106,000  
Bills bought in open market..... 274,041,000 277,447,000 82,518,000

Total bills on hand..... \$910,638,000 \$920,909,000 \$582,615,000  
United States bonds and notes..... 157,030,000 158,910,000 250,185,000  
United States certificates of indebtedness..... 36,780,000 70,097,000 316,948,000  
Municipal warrants..... 41,000 41,000 102,000

Total earning assets..... \$1,104,489,000 \$1,158,957,000 \$1,149,850,000  
Bank premises..... 49,945,000 49,692,000 39,568,000  
Five per cent. redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes..... 191,000 191,000 7,601,000  
Uncollected items..... 622,644,000 723,336,000 519,627,000  
All other resources..... 14,065,000 13,871,000 18,587,000

Total resources..... \$5,041,067,000 \$5,191,814,000 \$4,860,072,000

LIABILITIES—  
Capital paid in..... \$108,857,000 \$108,649,000 \$104,311,000  
Surplus..... 218,369,000 218,369,000 215,398,000  
Deposits: Government..... 34,692,000 44,936,000 45,194,000  
Member bank—Reserve account..... 1,853,935,000 1,924,525,000 1,748,755,000  
Other deposits..... 19,916,000 21,540,000 39,281,000

Total deposits..... \$1,908,543,000 \$1,991,001,000 \$1,833,230,000  
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation..... 2,222,588,000 2,220,251,000 2,157,568,000  
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation..... 2,287,000 2,443,000 79,497,000  
Deferred availability items..... 594,398,000 635,966,000 449,347,000  
All other liabilities..... 16,025,000 15,135,000 20,721,000

Total liabilities..... \$5,041,067,000 \$5,191,814,000 \$4,860,072,000

Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined..... 77.0% 75.5% 78.3%

Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents..... \$33,085,000 \$32,634,000 \$35,396,000

\*Not shown separately prior to January, 1923.

## Statement of Member Banks

Data for Federal Reserve Cities and in Federal Reserve Branch Cities

	New York		Chicago	
	April 18	April 11	April 18	April 11
Number of reporting banks.....	64	64	48	48
Loans sec. by U.S. Govt. oblig'n's	\$88,659,000	\$82,684,600	\$33,014,000	\$35,638,000
Loans sec. by stocks and bonds	1,457,747,000	1,459,826,000	428,323,000	423,273,000
All other loans and discounts.....	2,161,953,000	2,199,654,000	677,102,000	667,155,000
Total loans and discounts.....	3,708,359,000	3,742,164,000	1,138,439,000	1,126,066,000
United States prewar bonds.....	37,935,000	37,826,000	3,567,000	3,474,000
United States Liberty bonds.....	385,105,000	388,319,000	37,638,000	36,123,000
United States Treasury notes.....	25,320,000	27,255,000	5,437,000	5,428,000
U. S. Victory and Treas. notes.....	464,904,000	475,077,000	69,332,000	81,183,000
U. S. cts. of indebtedness.....	60,612,000	61,469,000	9,809,000	10,261,000
Other loans, stocks & securities	516,487,000	520,808,000	193,300,000	190,869,000
Total loans, discounts, invest's	5,198,512,000	5,252,948,000	1,457,582,000	1,453,401,000
Reserve bal. with F. R. Bank.....	604,757,000	578,292,000	146,051,000	141,793,000
Cash in vault.....	65,435,000	69,704,000	29,706,000	28,871,000
Net demand deposits.....	4,220,324,000	4,230,112,000	1,009,107,000	1,009,822,000
Time deposits.....	636,372,000	627,079,000	372,902,000	372,366,000
Government deposits.....	126,494,600	140,867,000	12,227,000	15,065,000
Bills payable.....	93,772,000	99,546,000	17,766,000	17,150,000
All other.....	21,970,000	27,367,000	9,893,000	9,213,000

	All Reserve Cities		Reserve Branch Cities	
	April 18	April 11	April 18	April 11
Number of reporting banks.....	259	259	208	208
Loans sec. by U.S. Govt. oblig'n's	\$186,682,000	\$182,401,000	\$19,992,000	\$19,522,000
Loans sec. by stocks and bonds	2,733,968,000	2,723,258,000	556,744,000	554,987,000
All other loans and discounts.....	4,303,291,000	4,327,799,000	1,589,076,000	1,571,305,000
Total loans and discounts.....	7,223,941,000	7,233,458,000	2,176,412,000	2,177,804,000
United States prewar bonds.....	99,400,000	99,587,000	76,968,000	77,067,000
United States Liberty bonds.....	615,057,000	617,074,000	253,032,000	250,007,000
United States Treasury notes.....	54,444,000	56,008,000	20,007,000	20,187,000
U. S. Victory and Treas. notes.....	675,222,000	697,749,000	149,712,000	141,910,000
U. S. cts. of indebtedness.....	100,191,000	100,483,000	45,471,000	46,678,000
Other loans, stocks & securities	1,165,274,000	1,164,772,000	509,814,000	572,301,000
Total loans, discounts, invest's	10,432,329,000	10,469,131,000	3,297,474,000	3,292,144,000
Reserve bal. with F. R. Bank.....	1,027,344,000	986,988,000	236,877,000	231,065,000
Cash in vault.....	142,226,000	148,673,000	1,903,770,000	60,065,000
Net demand deposits.....	7,601,779,000	7,642,644,000	58,880,000	1,904,981,000
Time deposits.....	1,966,694,000	1,957,245,000	1,167,396,000	1,168,925,000
Government deposits.....	216,776,000	242,889,000	50,230,000	65,123,000
Bills payable.....	161,954,000	170,424,000	47,516,000	42,457,000
All other.....	115,793,000	102,501,000	32,074,000	26,250,000

	Other Selected Cities	
	April 18	April 11
Number of reporting banks.....	310	310
Loans secured by United States Government obligations.....	\$41,164,000	\$40,493,000
Loans secured by stocks and bonds.....	480,334,000	482,374,000
All other loans and discounts.....	1,394,280,000	1,390,804,000
Total loans and discounts.....	1,921,758,000	1,913,671,000
United States prewar bonds.....	105,911,000	105,552,000
United States Liberty bonds.....	168,296,000	167,933,000
United States Treasury notes.....	22,525,000	23,068,000
United States Victory and Treasury notes.....	82,296,000	81,081,000
United States certificates of indebtedness.....	25,538,000	25,951,000
Other loans, stocks and securities.....	422,082,000	422,763,000
Total loans, discounts, investments.....	2,749,007,000	2,740,042,000
Reserve balance with Federal Reserve Bank.....	174,020,000	169,419,000
Cash in vault.....	77,525,000	80,432,000
Net demand deposits.....	1,712,256,000	1,703,484,000
Time deposits.....	832,735,000	825,192,000
Government deposits.....	27,060,000	30,359,000
Bills payable.....	23,949,000	26,202,000
All other.....	28,319,000	27,969,000

# New York Stock Exchange Transactions

High and lowest prices of the year are based on sales of 100 shares. Where prices are used for less than that amount they are marked with an asterisk (\*).  
 Week Ended Saturday, April 28, 1923 Total Sales 3,848,361 Shares

Yearly Price Ranges				This Year to Date		Low Date		STOCKS		Amount	Last Dividend		Per Cent		Period		Last Week's Transactions			
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low		Stock Listed		Date Paid	Per Cent	Per Cent	Period	First	High	Low	Last	Change	Shares
53 1/2	20 1/2	83	18	107 1/2	15 1/2	Mar. 6	13	Jan. 8	ADAMS EXPRESS	12,000,000	Mar. 31, '23	1	Q	73	73	72	72	-1	500	
19 1/2	10 1/2	23	10 1/2	107 1/2	15 1/2	Mar. 6	13	Jan. 8	Advance Rumely	13,750,000	Apr. 2, '23	1	Q	14	14	14	14	-1	100	
52	31 1/2	60 1/2	51 1/2	54 1/2	31 1/2	Feb. 14	10 1/2	Jan. 10	Advance Rumely pf.	12,500,000	Apr. 2, '23	1	Q	47 1/2	47 1/2	47	47	-1	400	
50	30	60	45 1/2	72 1/2	30	Mar. 10	57 1/2	Jan. 10	Air Reduction (sh.)	102,700	Apr. 14, '23	1	Q	71 1/2	71 1/2	68	68	-3 1/2	2,300	
20 1/2	15 1/2	18 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	12 1/2	Mar. 14	12 1/2	Jan. 4	Alaska Gold Mines (\$10)	7,500,000	Dec. 15, '20	1	Q	13 1/2	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2	1,600	
13 1/2	9 1/2	15 1/2	8 1/2	15 1/2	8 1/2	Mar. 9	1	Feb. 7	Alaska Juneau G. M. (\$10)	13,967,440	Jan. 2, '23	1	Q	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-1/2	200	
84	84	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Apr. 3	100 1/2	Apr. 3	Allegany & Western	3,200,000	Jan. 2, '23	3	SA	104	104	104	104	+2	100	
100 1/2	100	125	107	107	100 1/2	Jan. 18	100 1/2	Apr. 2	A.I. American Cables	2,500,000	Apr. 14, '23	2 1/2	Q	73 1/2	73 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	-3 1/2	9,800	
80	80	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Jan. 2	70 1/2	Jan. 2	Allied Chemical & Dye (sh.)	2,177,843	Feb. 1, '23	1	Q	73 1/2	73 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	-3 1/2	9,800	
20 1/2	14 1/2	115 1/2	101	112	101	Mar. 2	109	Jan. 20	Allied Chemical & Dye pf.	39,261,906	Apr. 2, '23	1 1/2	Q	109	110 1/2	109	110 1/2	+1 1/2	900	
100 1/2	83	91 1/2	83	91 1/2	83	Feb. 16	45	Jan. 10	Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing	26,000,000	Feb. 15, '23	1	Q	48 1/2	48 1/2	46	46	-2 1/2	2,400	
20 1/2	14 1/2	115 1/2	101	112	101	Mar. 2	109	Jan. 20	Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing pf.	16,500,000	Apr. 16, '23	1	Q	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	-1/2	100	
90	67 1/2	104	80 1/2	97 1/2	67 1/2	Jan. 27	94 1/2	Mar. 26	American Agricultural Chemical	5,600,000	May 1, '21	1	Q	26 1/2	26 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	-2 1/2	4,700	
92 1/2	92 1/2	74	66	96 1/2	66	Mar. 21	24	Apr. 6	American Agricultural Chemical pf.	31,322,100	Apr. 15, '21	1	Q	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	-1 1/2	2,100	
65 1/2	29 1/2	42 1/2	27 1/2	42 1/2	27 1/2	Feb. 21	45 1/2	Apr. 27	American Bank Note (sh.)	28,455,200	Apr. 15, '23	1	Q	88	88	87	87	-1	250	
84	40 1/2	91 1/2	57	91 1/2	57	Mar. 7	51 1/2	Jan. 6	American Bank Note (sh.)	4,945,250	Feb. 15, '23	1	Q	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	-1 1/2	1,600	
60 1/2	43 1/2	55 1/2	31 1/2	55 1/2	31 1/2	Feb. 7	51 1/2	Apr. 24	American Bank Note pf. (\$50)	4,945,250	Apr. 2, '23	1	Q	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	-1 1/2	1,600	
50 1/2	43 1/2	55 1/2	31 1/2	55 1/2	31 1/2	Feb. 7	51 1/2	Apr. 24	American Beet Sugar Company	15,000,000	Jan. 31, '21	1	Q	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	-1 1/2	1,600	
74 1/2	54 1/2	80 1/2	40 1/2	80 1/2	40 1/2	Mar. 15	73 1/2	Jan. 9	American Bosch Magneto (sh.)	36,000	Apr. 2, '23	1	Q	50 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	-2 1/2	3,500	
74 1/2	54 1/2	80 1/2	40 1/2	80 1/2	40 1/2	Mar. 15	73 1/2	Jan. 9	American Brake Shoe & Foundry, new (sh.)	154,336	Mar. 31, '23	1	Q	78	78	78	78	-1	2,500	
74 1/2	54 1/2	80 1/2	40 1/2	80 1/2	40 1/2	Mar. 15	73 1/2	Jan. 9	American Brake Shoe & Foundry pf., new	9,000,000	Mar. 31, '23	1 1/2	Q	108	108	108	108	-1	1,000	
100	80 1/2	113	90 1/2	110	80 1/2	Feb. 14	100 1/2	Jan. 20	American Can Company	41,233,300	Apr. 2, '23	1 1/2	Q	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	-1 1/2	1,000	
100	80 1/2	113	90 1/2	110	80 1/2	Feb. 14	100 1/2	Jan. 20	American Car & Foundry	20,000,000	Apr. 2, '23	3	Q	170	170	170	170	-3	2,000	
100	80 1/2	113	90 1/2	110	80 1/2	Feb. 14	100 1/2	Jan. 20	American Car & Foundry pf.	30,000,000	Apr. 2, '23	1 1/2	Q	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	-1 1/2	2,000	
100	80 1/2	113	90 1/2	110	80 1/2	Feb. 14	100 1/2	Jan. 20	American Chain, Class A, w. l.	8,750,000	Nov. 1, '20	1	Q	38	38	38	38	-1	8,800	
100	80 1/2	113	90 1/2	110	80 1/2	Feb. 14	100 1/2	Jan. 20	American Chain (sh.)	155,358	Nov. 1, '20	1	Q	38	38	38	38	-1	300	
100	80 1/2	113	90 1/2	110	80 1/2	Feb. 14	100 1/2	Jan. 20	American Chicle pf.	3,000,000	Apr. 1, '21	1 1/2	Q	13 1/2	13 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	-3 1/2	6,200	
100	80 1/2	113	90 1/2	110	80 1/2	Feb. 14	100 1/2	Jan. 20	American Cotton Oil Company	20,237,100	June 1, '20	1	Q	23 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	-1 1/2	500	
100	80 1/2	113	90 1/2	110	80 1/2	Feb. 14	100 1/2	Jan. 20	American Cotton Oil Company pf.	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '20	3	Q	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	-1 1/2	900	
100	80 1/2	113	90 1/2	110	80 1/2	Feb. 14	100 1/2	Jan. 20	American Drug Syndicate (\$10)	5,333,300	Dec. 15, '20	40c	Q	11	11	10 1/2	10 1/2	-1/2	300	
100	80 1/2	113	90 1/2	110	80 1/2	Feb. 14	100 1/2	Jan. 20	American Express	18,000,000	Apr. 2, '23	1	Q	126	126	126	126	-1	11,000	
100	80 1/2	113	90 1/2	110	80 1/2	Feb. 14	100 1/2	Jan. 20	American Express pf.	11,274,100	Apr. 2, '23	1 1/2	Q	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	-1 1/2	1,500	
100	80 1/2	113	90 1/2	110	80 1/2	Feb. 14	100 1/2	Jan. 20	American Hide & Leather Company pf.	12,548,300	Oct. 1, '20	1 1/2	Q	307	307	307	307	+3 1/2	1,500	
100	80 1/2	113	90 1/2	110	80 1/2	Feb. 14	100 1/2	Jan. 20	American Ice	7,161,400	Apr. 25, '23	1 1/2	Q	104 1/2	105	103 1/2	104 1/2	-1 1/2	1,800	
100	80 1/2	113	90 1/2	110	80 1/2	Feb. 14	100 1/2	Jan. 20	American Ice pf.	15,000,000	Apr. 25, '23	1 1/2	Q	84	84	84	84	-1	400	
100	80 1/2	113	90 1/2	110	80 1/2	Feb. 14	100 1/2	Jan. 20	American International	49,000,000	Sep. 30, '20	1	Q	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	-1 1/2	3,800	
100	80 1/2	113	90 1/2	110	80 1/2	Feb. 14	100 1/2	Jan. 20	American La F. Fire Engine (\$10)	2,900,000	Feb. 15, '23	25c	Q	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-1 1/2	3,700	
100	80 1/2	113	90 1/2	110	80 1/2	Feb. 14	100 1/2	Jan. 20	American La F. Fire Engine pf.	2,726,100	Apr. 2, '23	1 1/2	Q	35	35	35	35	-1 1/2	1,400	
100	80 1/2	113	90 1/2	110	80 1/2	Feb. 14	100 1/2	Jan. 20	American Linseed	10,750,000	Mar. 31, '21	1	Q	33 1/2	33 1/2	32	32	-1 1/2	1,400	
100	80 1/2	113	90 1/2	110	80 1/2	Feb. 14	100 1/2	Jan. 20	American Locomotive	25,000,000	July 1, '21	1	Q	117	117	117	117	-1 1/2	100	
100	80 1/2	113	90 1/2	110	80 1/2	Feb. 14	100 1/2	Jan. 20	American Locomotive pf.	20,000,000	Mar. 31, '23	1 1/2	Q	117	117	117	117	-1 1/2	100	
100	80 1/2	113	90 1/2	110	80 1/2	Feb. 14	100 1/2	Jan. 20	American Mail & Grain, stamped (sh.)	536,000	Mar. 1, '23	1	Q	49	49	47	48	-1	8,300	
100	80 1/2	113	90 1/2	110	80 1/2	Feb. 14	100 1/2	Jan. 20	American Metal Company (sh.)	5,000,000	Mar. 1, '23	1 1/2	Q	49	49	47	48	-1	8,300	
100	80 1/2	113	90 1/2	110	80 1/2	Feb. 14	100 1/2	Jan. 20	American Metal Company pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, '23	1 1/2	Q							



Yearly Price Ranges - This Year to Date.										STOCKS.		Amount Capital Stock Listed.		Last Dividend.		Last Week's Transactions.					
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Date.	High.	Low.	Date.			Date Paid.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Transac-tions.	Change.	Sales.
68	38	79	47	70	Mar. 14	61	Feb. 1	Certain-Teed Products 2d pf.	2,610,000	Apr. 1, '23	13	Q	68	70	67	68	1	14,700			
86	36	79	54	70	Jan. 30	61	Jan. 17	Chandler Motor (sh.)	290,000	Apr. 2, '23	\$1.50	Q	80	70	67	67	1	2,000			
65	46	79	54	70	Jan. 30	61	Jan. 17	Cheapeake & Ohio pf.	63,561,000	Jan. 1, '23	2	SA	70	70	67	67	1	2,000			
8	4	12	12	12	Feb. 23	101	Jan. 21	Cheapeake & Ohio pf.	12,500,000	Jan. 1, '23	1	Q	102	102	102	102	1	300			
8	4	12	12	12	Feb. 23	101	Jan. 21	Chicago & Alton	19,338,300	Jan. 1, '23	1	Q	2	2	2	2	1	1,100			
12	6	20	16	20	Feb. 7	2	Jan. 12	Chicago & Alton pf.	19,493,000	Jan. 16, '11	2										
17	13	18	12	18	Feb. 13	26	Jan. 16	Chicago & Eastern Illinois, new	23,843,300												
17	13	18	12	18	Feb. 13	26	Jan. 16	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf., new	22,051,000												
16	13	18	12	18	Feb. 13	26	Jan. 16	Chicago & Great Western	18,245,500	Feb. 25, '10	2										
20	14	24	17	24	Feb. 6	8	Jan. 18	Chicago Great Western pf.	44,137,000	July 15, '19	1										
31	17	39	16	39	Mar. 5	28	Jan. 15	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	117,411,300	Sep. 1, '17	2										
40	29	55	29	55	Mar. 5	32	Jan. 13	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	116,274,900	Sep. 1, '17	2										
16	13	18	12	18	Feb. 13	26	Jan. 16	Chicago & North Western	15,145,000	Jan. 15, '23	2	SA	80	82	80	80	1	2,700			
10	7	12	10	12	Feb. 21	11	Jan. 27	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	22,395,100	Jan. 15, '23	2	SA	114	114	114	114	1	100			
70	47	89	30	89	Mar. 21	82	Jan. 10	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	12,934,600	Apr. 25, '23	1	Q	32	33	32	32	1	7,000			
35	22	50	30	50	Mar. 15	31	Jan. 15	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	75,000,000												
89	68	105	83	105	Feb. 9	89	Jan. 18	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 7% pf.	29,422,100	Dec. 30, '22	3	SA	91	91	91	91	1	200			
7	5	10	7	10	Mar. 5	7	Jan. 18	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 4% pf.	25,185,800	Dec. 30, '22	3	SA	81	81	81	81	1	300			
63	30	90	30	90	Mar. 5	71	Jan. 9	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O.	18,536,700	Feb. 20, '23	2	SA	98	98	98	98	1	100			
16	9	23	15	23	Jan. 30	98	Apr. 2	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O.	12,259,300	Feb. 20, '23	2	SA	98	98	98	98	1	100			
29	19	33	22	33	Mar. 2	24	Jan. 28	Chile Copper (\$25)	107,495,500	Mar. 22, '23	62	Q	28	28	28	28	1	22,500			
57	32	80	32	80	Mar. 2	75	Feb. 8	Chino Copper (\$5)	4,500,000	Sep. 30, '20	37	Q	27	27	27	27	1	5,300			
75	40	100	40	100	Mar. 2	75	Feb. 8	Cleveland, C. & St. L.	47,036,300	Apr. 20, '23	1	Q	10	10	10	10	1	100			
75	40	100	40	100	Mar. 2	75	Feb. 8	Cleveland, C. & St. L.	10,000,000	Apr. 20, '23	1	Q	10	10	10	10	1	100			
75																					

to Date.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend.		
			Date Paid.	Per Cent.	Pe- riod.

Yearly Price Ranges				This Year to Date		Last Week's Transactions		Sales	
1921		1922		Date		Date		Date	
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
STOCKS.									
Inland Steel temporary certificates.									
42 1/2	29 1/2	45	31	45 1/2	31	45 1/2	31	45 1/2	31
11 1/2	6 1/2	12 1/2	7 1/2	12 1/2	7 1/2	12 1/2	7 1/2	12 1/2	7 1/2
5 1/2	3 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2
29	21	31	23	31	23	31	23	31	23
100 1/2	67 1/2	101 1/2	68 1/2	101 1/2	68 1/2	101 1/2	68 1/2	101 1/2	68 1/2
110 1/2	70 1/2	111 1/2	71 1/2	111 1/2	71 1/2	111 1/2	71 1/2	111 1/2	71 1/2
17 1/2	10 1/2	18 1/2	11 1/2	18 1/2	11 1/2	18 1/2	11 1/2	18 1/2	11 1/2
73 1/2	38 1/2	74 1/2	39 1/2	74 1/2	39 1/2	74 1/2	39 1/2	74 1/2	39 1/2
75 1/2	40 1/2	76 1/2	41 1/2	76 1/2	41 1/2	76 1/2	41 1/2	76 1/2	41 1/2
60 1/2	35 1/2	61 1/2	36 1/2	61 1/2	36 1/2	61 1/2	36 1/2	61 1/2	36 1/2
26 1/2	15 1/2	27 1/2	16 1/2	27 1/2	16 1/2	27 1/2	16 1/2	27 1/2	16 1/2
6 1/2	3 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2
10 1/2	6 1/2	11 1/2	7 1/2	11 1/2	7 1/2	11 1/2	7 1/2	11 1/2	7 1/2
60 1/2	35 1/2	61 1/2	36 1/2	61 1/2	36 1/2	61 1/2	36 1/2	61 1/2	36 1/2
4 1/2	2 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2
12 1/2	7 1/2	13 1/2	8 1/2	13 1/2	8 1/2	13 1/2	8 1/2	13 1/2	8 1/2
38 1/2	24 1/2	39 1/2	25 1/2	39 1/2	25 1/2	39 1/2	25 1/2	39 1/2	25 1/2
67 1/2	32 1/2	68 1/2	33 1/2	68 1/2	33 1/2	68 1/2	33 1/2	68 1/2	33 1/2
28 1/2	13 1/2	29 1/2	14 1/2	29 1/2	14 1/2	29 1/2	14 1/2	29 1/2	14 1/2
55 1/2	25 1/2	56 1/2	26 1/2	56 1/2	26 1/2	56 1/2	26 1/2	56 1/2	26 1/2
9 1/2	5 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2
54 1/2	24 1/2	55 1/2	25 1/2	55 1/2	25 1/2	55 1/2	25 1/2	55 1/2	25 1/2
80 1/2	35 1/2	81 1/2	36 1/2	81 1/2	36 1/2	81 1/2	36 1/2	81 1/2	36 1/2
94 1/2	44 1/2	95 1/2	45 1/2	95 1/2	45 1/2	95 1/2	45 1/2	95 1/2	45 1/2
27 1/2	12 1/2	28 1/2	13 1/2	28 1/2	13 1/2	28 1/2	13 1/2	28 1/2	13 1/2
6 1/2	3 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2
17 1/2	8 1/2	18 1/2	9 1/2	18 1/2	9 1/2	18 1/2	9 1/2	18 1/2	9 1/2
177 1/2	130 1/2	178 1/2	131 1/2	178 1/2	131 1/2	178 1/2	131 1/2	178 1/2	131 1/2
105 1/2	65 1/2	106 1/2	66 1/2	106 1/2	66 1/2	106 1/2	66 1/2	106 1/2	66 1/2
*101	*101	*115	*109	*115	*109	*115	*109	*115	*109
57 1/2	37 1/2	58 1/2	38 1/2	58 1/2	38 1/2	58 1/2	38 1/2	58 1/2	38 1/2
30 1/2	17 1/2	31 1/2	18 1/2	31 1/2	18 1/2	31 1/2	18 1/2	31 1/2	18 1/2
164 1/2	130 1/2	165 1/2	131 1/2	165 1/2	131 1/2	165 1/2	131 1/2	165 1/2	131 1/2
110 1/2	70 1/2	111 1/2	71 1/2	111 1/2	71 1/2	111 1/2	71 1/2	111 1/2	71 1/2
102 1/2	87 1/2	103 1/2	88 1/2	103 1/2	88 1/2	103 1/2	88 1/2	103 1/2	88 1/2
21 1/2									



## New York Stock Exchange Transactions—Continued

Yearly Price Ranges										STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Date Paid.	Dividend Per Cent.	Per- iod.	Last Week's Transactions					Sales				
1921. High.	Low.	High.	Low.	1922. High.	Low.	1923. High.	Low.	1924. High.	Low.						First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.					
75	62	82	72	78	Jan. 20	75 1/4	Mar. 10	Norfolk & Western pr.	23,000,000	Feb. 19, '23	1	Q	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	900	
41 1/2	31 1/2	47 1/2	38	44 1/2	Feb. 13	21 1/2	Mar. 26	North American (\$10)	23,122,470	Feb. 22, '23	1	Q	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	15,500	
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	Jan. 13	18	Jan. 17	North American rights B.	18,979,200	Apr. 2, '23	75c	Q	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	1,500
88 1/2	61 1/2	90 1/2	73 1/2	81 1/2	Mar. 5	72	Jan. 23	Northern Central (\$50)	27,079,550	Jan. 15, '23	\$2	SA	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	2,800
39	20 1/2	40	20 1/2	20 1/2	Mar. 3	24 1/2	Apr. 21	Northern Pacific	247,998,400	Feb. 1, '23	1 1/4	Q	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	400
12 1/2	8 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	Feb. 9	9 1/2	Jan. 21	Nova Scotia Steel & Coal	3,249,100	Aug. 10, '21	2 1/2	Q	25	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	400
11 1/2	7 1/2	14 1/2	7 1/2	10 1/2	Jan. 29	6 1/2	Jan. 2	Nunally Converter (sh.)	160,000	Dec. 30, '22	50c	Q	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	200
48	40	62	47 1/2	47 1/2	Mar. 23	31 1/2	Jan. 24	CHIC BODY & BLOWER (sh.)	103,868	Oct. 1, '20	62 1/2c	Q	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	4,400
4	1 1/2	4 1/2	1 1/2	4 1/2	Apr. 5	1 1/2	Jan. 6	Ohio Fuel Supply (\$25)	39,626,000	Apr. 14, '23	78 1/2c	Q	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	900
30 1/2	14	35	12 1/2	21 1/2	Apr. 26	17 1/2	Jan. 5	Ontario Silver Mining	15,000,000	Jan. 4, '10	50c	Q	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	17,100
14 1/2	8 1/2	16 1/2	11 1/2	15 1/2	Jan. 24	13 1/2	Apr. 28	Oklahoma P. & R. (new) (\$5)	15,000,000	Apr. 1, '21	2	Q	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	700
9 1/2	7 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	10 1/2	Jan. 24	9 1/2	Apr. 25	Onyx Hosiery (sh.)	549,170	Oct. 1, '21	50c	Q	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	5,200
16	8 1/2	16 1/2	8 1/2	16 1/2	Jan. 24	16 1/2	Apr. 25	Orpheum Circuit pf.	6,752,600	Apr. 1, '23	2	Q	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	2,600
54 1/2	24 1/2	62 1/2	40	72 1/2	Mar. 21	47	Jan. 21	Otis Elevator	14,500,000	Apr. 16, '23	2	Q	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	3,600
97	97	110 1/2	98	110	Mar. 14	110	Mar. 14	Otis Steel (sh.)	6,500,000	Apr. 16, '23	1 1/2	Q	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	200
24	24	24	24	24	Mar. 16	24	Mar. 16	Otis Steel pf.	741,002	July 1, '21	1 1/2	Q	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	8,700
45	45	45	45	45	Mar. 16	45	Mar. 16	Owens Bottle (\$25)	8,830,600	Apr. 1, '23	175c	Q	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	100
30	30	30	30	30	Mar. 16	30	Mar. 16	Owens Bottle pf.	16,520,850	Apr. 1, '23	1 1/2	Q	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	6,300
68	46 1/2	91 1/2	62 1/2	83 1/2	Jan. 2	78	Apr. 28	PACIFIC COAST	7,000,000	Nov. 1, '20	1	Q	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100
17 1/2	8 1/2	19 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	Jan. 14	9 1/2	Apr. 28	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1,525,000	Aug. 1, '21	1 1/2	Q	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	100
58	38 1/2	69 1/2	42 1/2	55 1/2	Jan. 8	38 1/2	Apr. 28	Pacific Development (sh.)	4,000,000	May 1, '21	1 1/2	Q	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1,100
79 1/2	38 1/2	100 1/2	45 1/2	86 1/2	Apr. 5	65	Jan. 25	Pacific Gas & Electric	318,008	Aug. 16, '20	\$1	Q	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	1,400
79 1/2	38 1/2	100 1/2	45 1/2	86 1/2	Apr. 5	65	Jan. 25	Pacific Mail (\$5)	35,377,400	Apr. 16, '23	\$1 1/2	Q	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	400
79 1/2	38 1/2	100 1/2	45 1/2	86 1/2	Apr. 5	65	Jan. 25	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	1,400,000	Dec. 15, '20	\$1.50	SA	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	23,400
79 1/2	38 1/2	100 1/2	45 1/2	86 1/2	Apr. 5	65	Jan. 25	Packard Motor Car Company (\$10)	18,000,000	Apr. 16, '23	1 1/2	Q	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	8,900
79 1/2	38 1/2	100 1/2	45 1/2	86 1/2	Apr. 5	65	Jan. 25	Packard Motor Car Company pf.	23,770,200	Apr. 30, '23	2 1/2	Q	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	8,900
79 1/2	38 1/2	100 1/2	45 1/2	86 1/2	Apr. 5	65	Jan. 25	Pan-American P. & R. (\$50)	14,780,800	Mar. 8, '23	2 1/2	Q	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	8,900
79 1/2	38 1/2	100 1/2	45 1/2	86 1/2	Apr. 5	65	Jan. 25	Pan-American, Class B (\$50)	48,292,450	Apr. 20, '23	2	Q	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	8,900
79 1/2	38 1/2	100 1/2	45 1/2	86 1/2	Apr. 5	65	Jan. 25	Panhandle P. & R. (sh.)	80,854,400	Apr. 20, '23	2	Q	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	8,900
79 1/2	38 1/2	100 1/2	45 1/2	86 1/2	Apr. 5	65	Jan. 25	Panhandle P. & R. pf.	198,770	Apr. 20, '23	2	Q	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	8,900
79 1/2	38 1/2	100 1/2	45 1/2	86 1/2	Apr. 5	65	Jan. 25	Parish & Bingham (sh.)	2,935,200	Oct. 20, '20	1 1/2	Q	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	1,100
79 1/2	38 1/2	100 1/2	45 1/2	86 1/2	Apr. 5	65	Jan. 25	Parish & Bingham pf.	129,000	Mar. 31, '23	1 1/2	Q	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	1,100
79 1/2	38 1/2	100 1/2	45 1/2	86 1/2	Apr. 5	65	Jan. 25	Pennsylvania Edison pf. (sh.)	2,540,900	Apr. 1, '23	1 1/2	Q	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	1,100
79 1/2	38 1/2	100 1/2	45 1/2	86 1/2	Apr. 5	65	Jan. 25	Pennsylvania Railroad (\$50)	19,777	Apr. 2, '23	2	Q	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	6,500
79 1/2	38 1/2	100 1/2	45 1/2	86 1/2	Apr. 5	65	Jan. 25	Pennsylvania Coal & Coke	499,296,400	Feb. 28, '23	75c	Q	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	10,300
79 1/2	38 1/2																							













20% in Class B stock on Class A and Class B stock on Feb. 8, 1923.

Pere Marquette preferred paid \$1 back dividend on Aug. 1, 1922, \$1 on Nov. 1, 1922, and \$2 on Feb. 1, 1923.

Hammonds Tobacco paid 33% in new Class F stock on Dec. 2, 1922.

Standard Milling paid 60% in common stock on Dec. 22, 1922.

Standard Oil of California paid 100% in stock on Dec. 20, 1922.

Standard Oil of New York paid 400% in common stock on Dec. 30, 1922.

Studebaker paid 25% in common stock on Dec. 29, 1922.

Union Oil (Cal.) paid 80% in stock Dec. 29, 1922.

United Bank Car paid 50% in common stock on Dec. 28, 1922.

U. S. Tobacco paid 20% in common stock on common stock on April 16, 1923.

Westinghouse Air Brake paid 35% in stock on April 30, 1923.

White Eagle Oil paid 25% in common stock on Dec. 26, 1922.

# Official Washington From a Business Viewpoint

Continued from Page 601

of 4½ per cent. At that time it was believed that another long term issue of bonds would be employed to meet the Victory notes maturing on May 20. The total of these notes was about \$820,000,000 at the beginning of the year. It has since been reduced to about \$770,000,000 and probably will be cut to \$750,000,000 or less by May 20 as the Treasury is retiring them now as rapidly as they are turned in.

The Treasury, in addition to meeting the Victory notes which mature, also has a small amount of certificates of indebtedness falling due and must make provision for Victory notes of the earlier issue and about \$50,000,000 worth of War Savings Certificates, which matured Jan. 1 and have not yet been turned in, although drawing no interest. On the other hand, the balance in the general fund today is unusually large and part of it will be available for meeting maturities. As a result of the financing which has been carried on, the department now hopes to meet all maturities and current needs by issuing new short time notes not in excess of \$500,000,000. The fact that the new issues are to be kept down to that figure probably will come as a surprise.

THE fact that short term notes only are to be issued in the May financing program comes as further evidence of the sound condition in which the Treasury Department is found. By delaying the use of long term bonds, it is felt that a lower interest rate may be possible, when finally such bonds are issued.

The Federal Reserve Board in its review of business and financial conditions this week emphasized the statements by other Government departments, made last week and mentioned in THE ANNALIST, that record productivity occurred in

March. Further increases in the production of basic commodities, in wholesale prices, employment, wages rates and wholesale and retail trade took place, it declared. Production in basic industries, according to the board's statistics, increased 4 per cent. in March to a level 8 per cent. higher than at the peak of 1920 and 67 per cent. above the low point in 1921.

IN connection with the loan of \$25,000,000, which the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes has offered in the United States, a statement in regard to fiscal conditions in the kingdom was made this week by Dr. Pavichich, the Minister at Washington. His position was that criticisms of the stability of the kingdom were not justified by the facts. He said:

"The rumors which have been current regarding the loan recently made in the United States by the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes are calculated to create an entirely false impression in the mind of the general public. This loan was for \$25,000,000 and was issued by Blair & Co. of New York; \$15,250,000 was subscribed and Blair & Co.'s contract was extended to May 1, next, in order to give them an opportunity of placing the remainder, \$9,750,000.

"It has been rumored that the Royal Government, because this \$9,750,000 was not placed, would cancel the whole loan and would refuse to pay interest on the amount subscribed. This rumor, I need hardly say, is absolutely without foundation. The Royal Government will punctually pay the interest on the amount subscribed and will redeem the loan at maturity. The amount necessary for the payment of the coupon due on May 1 has already been transmitted to Blair

& Co. by the Ministry of Finance in Belgrade.

"The interest on this loan is assured from the revenues of the state monopolies of the kingdom. The revenues from this source are increasing by leaps and bounds and last year amounted to 1,700,000,000 dinars, or, at the present rate of exchange, to over \$17,000,000. The interest on the loan issued by Blair & Co. is only \$1,220,000. The interest on the prewar debt, also charged against the revenue from the state monopolies, is 40,000,000 francs, or, at the present rate of exchange, less than \$2,700,000, so that the revenue from the state monopolies is more than four times the amount required to meet all the sums charged against it.

"When it is considered that the revenue from the state monopolies is increasing each year by hundreds of millions of dinars and that the country is rapidly getting back to normal conditions, it is clear that it could greatly increase its foreign borrowings without any fear of a failure to pay interest or redeem the loans when they reach maturity.

"For the further protection of the American bondholders, Mr. Poland, at the request of Blair & Co. was placed on the Board of Directors of the state monopolies.

"As I said, my Government has prolonged the contract of Blair & Co. until May 1. It would appear, however, that they will not be ready by that date. The first issue was unfortunately delayed till the Summer months, which is notoriously a bad moment for making an appeal to American investors. This led to a weak marketing. If the issue had been made in Spring or Autumn, the entire \$25,000,000 would probably have been subscribed.

"But to those who subscribed to the issue I can only give the counsel that they hold on to their investment. There are no foreign bonds safer than these. The interest is completely assured, as well as the amortization and the redemption. There are no safer securities returning such a high rate of interest.

RUMORS have been circulated of a possible war in the Balkans. These rumors are only put in circulation by speculators anxious to profit by movements of the Stock Exchange. In my opinion, there will be no war in Europe, for no one could profit by it. The only people who might desire a war are our defeated enemies, but they are physically unable to wage one, and if they did the would lose every sympathy in Europe.

"My country has given ample proof of its love of peace. We have, by diplomatic negotiation, reached an understanding with Italy regarding a most critical issue, and this in spite of the fact that rumors of impending war between the two countries were constantly circulated by our late enemies for the last four years.

"In a like manner, we have not only settled all the questions pending between us and Rumania, but we have entered into an alliance with that country. We have, further, by peaceful means, established good relations with Albania, and we are also on the highroad to a friendly understanding with Bulgaria. No greater proof of our love of peace could be given than this, when one remembers the dreadful sufferings of the Serbian people at the hands of the Bulgarian army of occupation in the World War."

## Cotton Growing Within the British Empire

Continued from Page 607

conditions might be worth about that price.

But it will be imperative that the quality of the cotton be kept up to a high standard, while it will be equally essential to success that prices do not fall below their present level. Possibly the maintenance of quality will be the greater difficulty, as it will need a first-class organization, high intelligence and a spirit of co-operation among the growers. It is not enough to grow good quality cotton one or two years, but it must be done consistently, and there's the difficulty for people who have not had years of training and experience. How can it be expected that a multitude of new settlers, most of whom will be novices to cotton growing, will within a short time develop and maintain that high standard of efficiency which is necessary to insure success? Not only will the Commonwealth Government have to subsidize the new industry to a liberal extent over a series of years, but it will also have to maintain a fairly strict control over it if it is to attain to any measure of prosperity. And here again we come back to the old question of price. A period of even comparatively cheap cotton within the next few years would probably be enough to extinguish most of the schemes now started in Australia and elsewhere.

At the first exhibition of Australian-grown raw cotton held at Sydney, N. S. W., last June, it was stated by the ex-Premier of South Australia that the first man to send cotton in this year got a return of £40 an acre and that 800 bales had already been shipped to Liverpool. The cotton growing area, he said, was larger than in the United States and much nearer the equator. There was a belt practically 200 miles wide right from

Sydney to Cape York that was ideal country. He had found in California that £50 an acre had been returned from cotton planted between the rows of young vines and trees. But in Australia, he contended, that instead of waiting three to five years for a return, as in California, they received a substantial reward in the first year.

At a public celebration given by the Chamber of Agriculture in Sydney in October last, the members of the British cotton delegation stated that cotton was producible in Australia at a lower rate than in the United States, and that scientific white labor would accomplish more than any black labor in the world. Australia, remarked one of the delegates, could grow cotton for 3d. a pound in the seed and 9d. in the lint, while other nations could not approach that figure. A man and wife with a few children could

work a farm of 100 to 150 acres and produce cotton as low as 1½d. a pound, a price at which no competition need be feared.

These remarks show the spirit of optimism which permeates the whole movement, and it is only to be hoped that a tithe of such expectations will be realized. The whole question is not whether good quality cotton can be grown in Australia, but whether it can be done profitably and in open competition with the world. Unfortunately there has gradually developed in Australia a system under which the Government acts as a fairy godmother to all industries in distress and the taxpayers have to shoulder the burden. A case in point is that of the sugar industry, which costs the people millions of pounds a year because the country will not permit the employment of black labor. Probably no other coun-

try in the world uses white labor for harvesting and milling the sugar cane. Of course so long as the Australian cotton grower can draw from the Government 5½d. per pound for seed cotton he can afford to take a very hopeful outlook. By ruling out native labor Australia has severely handicapped her growers. In starting this industry, in which cheap native labor is essential, are they prepared to face the severe competition of the colored races in an enterprise in which labor is the vital factor?

Great developments in the South African cotton growing industry are confidently expected in the near future. It is estimated that there are four million acres of good soil available in the Transvaal, Swaziland and Zululand, which would yield £3,000,000 annually. In 1909 the crop totaled 12,000 pounds of lint, but the industry has made considerable progress since then. The present season's crop is estimated at two million pounds. Cotton thrives remarkably well in South Africa. One of the chief causes of comparative failure hitherto has been transport difficulty. To cart a crop like cotton in ox wagons over hundreds of miles of rough roads or mere tracks is an impossible task. Low prices have also retarded progress, but since the Union Government has taken the matter in hand, considerable improvement has been made. The future of the country as a potential cotton producer on a large scale seems to depend on the maintenance of the high prices now prevailing. Labor is cheap and can readily be trained, as most of the natives learn quickly. The climate favors the production of a high grade article and there are few known pests to contend with. At present prices cotton ought to pay well in South Africa.

## Current Corporate Financial Reports

Continued from Page 604

and other charges of \$17,518,051, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$2.20 a share earned on \$708,362,500 common stock, compared with \$11.283,346 or 97 cents a share on the common in preceding quarter, and \$5,909,232 or \$1.64 a share on the \$360,281,160 preferred stock in first quarter of 1922.

VIRGINIA IRON, COAL & COKE COMPANY, for the quarter ended March 31, 1923, reports net earnings of \$243,559 after interest, taxes, etc., equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$1.81 a share earned on \$10,000,000 outstanding common stock, compared with \$273,184 or \$2.10 a share the preceding quarter, and net loss of \$81,047 in first quarter of 1922.

WAHASH RAILWAY COMPANY, for year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows net income of \$1,210,388, after taxes and charges, equivalent to \$1.82 a share earned on the \$66,278,200 outstanding preferred stock, as compared with net income of \$1,281,361 or \$1.96 a share on \$65,000,000 preferred stock in 1921.

WALDORF SYSTEM, INC., for quarter ended March 31, 1923, shows net profits of \$332,697 after Federal taxes, depreciation and re-

serves, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$1.49 a share (par \$10) earned on \$2,008,050 outstanding common stock, compared with \$285,715 or \$1.25 a share on common in first quarter of 1922.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, for the quarter ended March 31, 1923, reports estimated net income of \$3,767,568 after charges and taxes, equivalent to \$3.77 a share on the \$99,786,727 outstanding capital stock, compared with \$2,012,883 or \$2.01 a share in the corresponding quarter of 1922.

WHITE EAGLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY, for the quarter ended March 31, 1923, reports net income of \$780,069, before depreciation and depletion, compared with \$468,715 in the same period of 1922. Sales were \$3,536,273, against \$2,398,979 in first three months last year.

WINCHESTER COMPANY and subsidiaries, for year ended Dec. 31, 1922, show net profits of \$247,880 after expenses, interest, etc., equivalent to \$2.51 a share earned on \$9,754,700 first preferred stock compared with net loss of \$1,165,514 in 1921.



## Continued from Page 595

industries having increased wages from 5 per cent. to 16 per cent., bringing them back, in some lines at least, to a point very near to the scale paid in 1919-1920. It is much too early to say whether or not the increases will be sufficient to bridge the gap between the workman's pay envelope and the continued high cost of living, as measured in commodity prices and rents. It is quite evident that still other readjustments, in lines not yet affected, will be necessary before the mid-year. The most pressing is that of the demands of the thousands of railroad workers, who are expected soon to apply to the United States Railroad Labor Board for horizontal pay increases.

## STEAM RAILROADS

Company	Rate, rhd	able	Clos-
	Pe-		Boo-
Shed Union Oil Co	6% pfr	Q May 15	May 4
Secular Cons. Oil	10% pfr	Q May 15	May 4
Do pf	10% pfr	Q May 15	May 4
Southern States Oil	10% pfr	Q May 20	May 4
Sterling Products	10% pfr	Q May 1	Apr 17
Standard Oil of Ohio	10% pfr	Q May 15	Apr 17
Standard Sanitary Mfg	10% pfr	Q May 15	May 3
Do pf	10% pfr	Q May 15	May 3
Stearns Mfg & Eng. Pk	10% pfr	Q May 15	Apr 26
Stewart-Warner Speed	10% pfr	Q May 15	Apr 26
Stewart-Warner Speed	10% pfr	Q May 15	Apr 26
Sue. Est. of Oriente	10% pfr	Q May 15	Apr 26
Sue. Est. of Oriente	10% pfr	Q May 15	Apr 26
Troxel Mfg. Co	10% pfr	Q May 15	Apr 26
Turman Oil	10% pfr	Q May 20	Apr 30
Union Carbide	10% pfr	Q May 20	Apr 30
Union Oil Assoc	10% pfr	Q May 20	Apr 30
United Drug 1st pf	10% pfr	Q May 1	Apr 16
Do pf	10% pfr	Q May 1	Apr 16
U. S. Engineering & Fy	10% pfr	Q May 1	Apr 16
Do pf	10% pfr	Q May 1	Apr 16
Union Tank Car	10% pfr	Q May 1	Apr 16
U. S. Rubber 1st pf	10% pfr	Q May 1	Apr 16

PUBLIC UTILITIES  
L. N. J. M. C. A.

S. Steel	1 1/4	Q	June 29	May 30
Valdine Oil	10	Q	May 29	May 1
Ventura Con. Oil Fields	75c	Q	May 15	May 1
Utah-Idaho Sugar pf., 10c	Acc	Q	May 1	Apr 16
Van Raalte pf.	1 1/4	Q	June 1	May 18
Vivaudon (V)	50c	Q	June 15	*Jun 1
Wagonway Mills	2	Q	May 1	Apr 17
Wahl Co.	50c	M	May 1	Apr 25
Do pf.	50c	M	June 1	May 25
Do pf.	50c	M	July 1	June 25
Wayssset Mfg	1 1/4	Q	July 1	June 25
Do pf.	1 1/4	Q	May 1	*Apr 25
Weetamoe Mills	1 1/4	Q	May 1	*Apr 25
Wells Fargo & Co.	\$1.25	S	June 29	May 19
Westfield Mfg.	50c	M	May 15	Apr 30
Do pf.	50c	M	May 15	Apr 30
White (J. G.) Co. pf.	1 1/4	Q	June 1	May 15
Do Engineering pf.	1 1/4	Q	June 1	May 15
Westmoreland pf.	1 1/4	Q	June 1	May 15
Westmoreland Coal	1-3/4	S	May 15	Apr 25
Wilcox Oil & Gas	2	Q	May 5	Apr 15
Wilcox Oil & Gas	1	Ex	May 5	Apr 15
Will & Blumer Candles	2 1/2	Q	May 15	May 1
Woodward (W.)	62 1/2	Q	June 1	Apr 27
Wright Aeronautical	4 1/2	M	May 21	May 16

\*Holders of record; books do not close  
 †Payable in scrip.

## Averages

### TWENTY-FIVE RAILROADS

	High	Low	Last	Net Share Last
				Chge Last Yr.
April 23	62.80	62.36	62.65	-17 62 74
April 24	63.07	62.63	62.90	+25 62 95
April 25	63.17	62.85	63.05	+23 62 15
April 26	63.48	62.79	63.05	+41 62 61
April 27	62.96	62.71	62.79	+14 62 90
April 28	62.81	62.39	62.60	+01 62 42

### TWENTY-FIVE INDUSTRIALS

	High	Low	Last	Net Share Last
				Chge Last Yr.
April 23	112.93	111.55	112.38	-50 106 05
April 24	113.02	112.36	112 74	+36 105 56
April 25	113.46	112.54	113.12	+38 104 74
April 26	113.48	112 74	113 01	+50 104 80
April 27	113.07	112 23	112 61	-40 104 10
April 28	112.68	112 07	112 20	-32 105 85

### COMBINED AVERAGE - 50 STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Net Share Last
				Chge Last Yr.
April 23	87.91	86.95	87.51	-34 79 40
April 24	88.04	87.49	87.82	+31 79 25
April 25	88.31	87.68	88.07	+23 78 44
April 26	88.40	87.66	87.97	-10 77 77
April 27	88.01	87.22	87.56	-27 78 68
April 28	87.76	87.38	87.54	-16 79 15

### BONDS - FORTY ISSUES

	Close	Net	Same
		Day	Day
April 23	77.18	- .07	80.52
April 24	77.10	+ .10	80.50
April 25	77.10	- .02	80.13
April 26	77.14	+ .04	80.30
April 27	77.18	+ .04	80.40
April 28	77.33	+ .15	80.46

### Stocks - Yearly Highs and Lows - Bonds

	High	Low	High	Low
			50 STOCKS	40 BONDS
*1923	92 1/2	84 1/2	79	76 1/2

**BANK STOCKS.**

1922	93.06	Oct.	66.21	Jan.	82.54	Aug.	75.01	Jan.
1921	75.13	May	58.35	June	76.31	Nov.	67.56	June
1920	94.07	Apr.	62.70	Dec.	73.14	Oct.	65.57	May
1919	99.50	Nov.	69.73	Jan.	79.05	June	71.05	Dec.
1918	80.16	Nov.	64.12	Jan.	82.36	Nov.	75.65	Sep.
1917	90.46	Jan.	57.43	Dec.	89.48	Jan.	74.24	Dec.

..... 2 Ex. May  
TRUST COMPANIES.

1916... 101.51 Nov. 80.91 Apr. 88.48 Nov. 86.19 Jan.  
1915... 94.13 Oct. 58.99 Feb. 87.62 Nov. 81.51 Jan.  
1914... 73.30 Jan. 57.41 July 87.42 Feb. 81.42 Dec.  
1913... 79.10 Jan. 63.09 June 92.31 Jan. 85.45 Dec.  
1912... 85.83 Sep. 75.24 Feb.

\*To date.

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FOOD**

**← CAKE**

TWENTY-FIVE RAILROADS

TWENTY-FIVE INDUSTRIALS

(1)	23.7	112.93	111.55	112.38	— .50
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COMBINED AVERAGE — 50 STOCKS

— 4 —

BONDS — FORTY ISSUESStocks—Yearly Highs and Lows—Bo

—50 STOCKS— —40 BONDS—  
High Low High Low

to date.

## Stocks—Shares

Total week...	3,848,361	6,029,000	5,288,802
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	1923.	1922.
.....	\$10,658,750	\$18,761,850
	9,627,250	92,807,250

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## DIVIDENDS.

## THE ESMOND MILLS

On May 1, 1923, there will be paid to all Preferred stockholders of record at the close of business April 25, 1923, the regular quarterly dividend No. 53 of one and three-quarters (1 3/4) per cent.

HAROLD C. WHITMAN, Treasurer.

On May 1, 1923, there will be paid to all Common stockholders of record at the close of business April 25, 1923, a dividend of one and one-half (1 1/2) per cent.

HAROLD C. WHITMAN, Treasurer.

## PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

FIRST PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 35.  
ORIGINAL PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 69.  
The regular quarterly dividend, at the rate of \$1.50 per share for the full quarter, upon the full-paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on May 15, 1923, to stockholders of record at close of business April 30, 1923. The transfer books will not be closed and checks will be mailed from the office of the company in time to reach stockholders on the date they are payable.  
A. F. HOCKENHEIMER,  
Vice-President and Treasurer.  
San Francisco, California.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Open Security Market—Bonds

## UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES

	Bid	Offered	
Consol. 2s, April, 1930.....	102 1/2	103	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6731
Conversion 5s, 30 days from date of issue.....	95 1/2	96 1/2	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6731
Old 4s, 1925.....	101 1/2	104	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6731
Liberty 1st 3 1/2s, 1932-47.....	101 1/2	101 3/4	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6731
Liberty 1st 4 1/2s, 1932-47.....	97 1/2	97 3/4	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6731
Liberty 1st 4 1/2s, 1932-47.....	97 1/2	98 1/4	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6731
Liberty 2d 4 1/2s, 1927-42.....	97 1/2	98 1/4	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6731
Liberty 3d 4 1/2s, 1928.....	97 1/2	98 1/4	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6731
Liberty 4th 4 1/2s, 1923-38.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6731
Victory 4 1/2s, 1921.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6731
Treasury 4 1/2s, 1917-32.....	98 1/2	98 3/4	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6731
Panama 5s, 1911.....	102 1/2	103 1/2	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6731
Panama 5s, 1911.....	94 1/2	95	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6731
Hawaiian 5 1/2s.....	Quot. on req.		C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6731
Philippine 4 1/2s.....	Quot. on req.		C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6731
Porto Rico 4s.....	Quot. on req.		C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6731

## FEDERAL LAND BANK FARM LOAN BONDS

Fed. Land Bank 4 1/2s, '27, op. '22.....	98 1/2	100 1/2	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6731
Fed. Land Bank 4 1/2s, '28, op. '23.....	98 1/2	100 1/2	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6731
Fed. Land Bank 4 1/2s, '29, op. '24.....	98 1/2	100 1/2	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6731
Fed. Land Bank 4 1/2s, '30, op. '32.....	100	100 1/2	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6731
Fed. Land Bank 4 1/2s, '31, op. '32.....	100	100 1/2	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6731
Fed. Land Bank 5s, '31, op. '32.....	100	100 1/2	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6731
Fed. Land Bank 5s, '31, op. '32.....	100 1/2	103 1/2	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6731
Fed. Land Bank 4 1/2s, '33, op. '35.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	C. F. Childs & Co., 120 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6731

## FOREIGN SECURITIES, INCLUDING NOTES

## ARGENTINA:

Argentine Recession 4s.....	70	71
Argentine Recession 4s.....	70 1/2	70 1/2
Argentine 4s, 1906 (unification).....	60 1/2	60 1/2
Argentine 4s, 1907.....	60	67
Argentine 5s, '45 (unified, 1920).....	75	76 1/2
Argentine 5s, '45 (large, unlisted).....	77	78
Argentine 5s (listed numbers), '45.....	78 1/2	79 1/2
Argentine 5s, '60 (small, unlisted).....	77	77 1/2
Argentine 5s, 1945 (listed).....	78 1/2	79 1/2
Argentine 5s, '45 (small, unlisted).....	75 1/2	76 1/2

## BELGIUM:

Belgian Restoration 5s, 1919.....	50 1/2	52 1/2
Belgian Restoration 5s, 1919.....	50 1/2	52 1/2
Belgian Premium 5s, 1920.....	54	56
Belgian Restoration 5s.....	50 1/2	52 1/2
Belgian Premium 5s, 1920.....	53	55
Belgian 8s, 1941.....	10 1/2	10 1/2

## BOLIVIA:

Bolivian 6s, 1920.....	11	9
Bolivian 6s, 1940.....	78	70
Bolivian 6s, 1940.....	78	70

## BRAZIL:

Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1889.....	38 1/2	39 1/2
Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1889.....	38 1/2	39 1/2
Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1889.....	38 1/2	39 1/2
Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910.....	38 1/2	39 1/2
Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910.....	38 1/2	39 1/2
Brazilian Govt. Recession 4s, 1900.....	41 1/2	41 1/2
Brazilian Govt. Recession 4s.....	41	42
Brazilian Govt. Recession 4s.....	41 1/2	42
Brazilian Govt. 4 1/2s, 1883.....	46	47
Brazilian Govt. 4 1/2s, 1883.....	46	47 1/2
Brazilian Govt. 4 1/2s, 1888.....	44	45
Brazilian Govt. 4 1/2s, 1888.....	44 1/2	44 1/2
Brazilian Govt. 5s, 1885.....	49	49 1/2
Brazilian Govt. 5s, 1903.....	62 1/2	65
Brazilian Govt. 5s, 1908.....	52	57
Brazilian Govt. 5s, 1908.....	17	21
Brazilian Govt. 5s, 1913.....	49	49 1/2
Brazilian Govt. 5s, 1913.....	49	49 1/2
Brazilian Govt. 5s, 1914.....	48	71
Brazilian Govt. 7 1/2s, 1932 (Coffee Loan).....	101 1/2	102 1/2
Brazilian Govt. 5s, 1941.....	90 1/2	90 1/2

## CANADA:

Canadian 5s, 1925.....	108 1/2	109 1/2
Canadian 5s, 1928.....	100 1/2	100 1/2
Canadian 5s, 1931 (external).....	100 1/2	100 1/2
Canadian 5s, 1931 (internal).....	100 1/2	100 1/2
Canadian 5s, 1937.....	100 1/2	100 1/2
Canadian 5s, M. & N., 1932.....	98 1/2	99 1/2
Canadian 5 1/2s, 1923.....	98	99
Canadian 5 1/2s, 1923.....	100 1/2	101 1/2
Canadian 5 1/2s, 1933.....	103 1/2	104 1/2
Canadian 5 1/2s, 1933.....	102	101
Canadian 5 1/2s, 1937.....	108 1/2	108 1/2
Canadian 5 1/2s, 1924.....	108 1/2	108 1/2
Canadian 5 1/2s, 1927 (vic. intern'l).....	101	102
Canadian 5 1/2s, 1929 (vic. intern'l).....	101 1/2	102 1/2

## CHILE:

Chilean 5s, 1911, 1st series.....	72	74
Chilean 5s, M. & S.....	117	121
Chilean 5s, 1911, 2d series.....	72	74
Chilean 5s, J. 20 and D. 31.....	122	126
Chilean Cedula 8s, J. & D.....	124	128
Chilean Cedula 8s, M. & S.....	115	121

## CHINA:

Chinese Govt. 4s, 1895.....	80	84
Chinese Govt. 4s, 1895.....	81	84
Chinese Govt. 5s, 1913.....	65	68
Chinese Govt. 5s, 1913.....	64 1/2	65 1/2
Chinese Govt. Hu-Kuang Ry. 5s.....	46 1/2	47
Chinese Govt. Hu-Kuang Ry. 5s.....	46 1/2	47 1/2
Chinese Govt. Hu-Kuang Ry. 5s.....	45	48

## CUBA:

Cuban Govt. 5s, 1906.....	80 1/2	81 1/2
Cuban Govt. 5s, 1906 (internal).....	80	82
Cuban Govt. 5s, 1918.....	80 1/2	80 1/2
Cuban Govt. 5s, 1917.....	80 1/2	80 1/2
Cuban Govt. 6s, 1917 (100 p.c.).....	94	95
Cuban Govt. 6s, 1917 (small).....	93	94
Cuban Govt. 6s, 1917 (s. p.c.).....	93 1/2	93 1/2

## COSTA RICA:

Republic of Costa Rica 5s, 1911.....	58 1/2	59 1/2
Republic of Costa Rica 5s, 1911.....	57 1/2	58 1/2

## COLOMBIA:

Colombian Govt. 6s, 1947.....	70 1/2	71 1/2
Colombian Govt. 6s, 1947.....	70 1/2	71

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

Czechoslovakia 4 1/2s.....	23	26
Czechoslovakia 4 1/2s.....	21	24

## DENMARK:

Denmark 3 1/2s.....	12 1/2	14 1/2
Denmark 8s, 1845.....	100	100 1/2

## FRANCE:

French Govt. 4s, 1917.....	42 1/2	43 1/2
French Govt. 4s, 1917.....	42 1/2	43
French Govt. 4s, 1918.....	41 1/2	43 1/2
French Govt. 4s, 1917.....	42 1/2	43 1/2
French Govt. 4s, 1918.....	41 1/2	42 1/2
French Govt. Victory 5s.....	50 1/2	51 1/2
French Govt. Victory 5s (Victory).....	50 1/2	51 1/2
French Victory 5s.....	50 1/2	51 1/2
French Premium 5s.....	50 1/2	50 1/2
French Premium 5s, 1920.....	60	61
French Premium 5s, 1920.....	59 1/2	60 1/2
French 5 1/2s, 1917.....	70	79
French 6s, 1921.....	60 1/2	61 1/2
French Govt. 6s, 1920.....	60	61
French Govt. 6s, 1920.....	60	61
French Govt. 8s, 1945.....	90 1/2	93 1/2

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## GOVERNMENT ISSUES

A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C. Rector 6330	
Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6813	
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A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C. Rector 6330	
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A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C. Rector 6330	

A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C. Rector 6330	
Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6813	
A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C. Rector 6330	
Jerome B. Sullivan & Co., 42 B'way, N.Y.C. Rector 7130	
Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6813	
A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C. Rector 6330	

A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C. Rector 6330	
Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6813	

C. B. Richard & Co., 29 B'way, N.Y.C. Whitehall 500	
A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C. Rector 6330	
Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6813	
A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C. Rector 6330	
Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6813	
A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C. Rector 6330	
C. B. Richard & Co., 29 B'way, N.Y.C. Whitehall 500	
A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C. Rector 6330	
A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C. Rector 6330	
Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6813	
A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C. Rector 6330	
A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C. Rector 6330	
Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6813	
A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C. Rector 6330	
A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C. Rector 6330	
Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C. Rector 6813	
A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C. Rector 6330	

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A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C. Rector 6330	
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A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C. R
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## Open Security Market—Bonds

## FOREIGN SECURITIES, INCLUDING NOTES—Continued

## INDUSTRIAL ISSUES

FRANCE:		Bid	Offered	
Midi Ry. of France 68, 1900....	39	60	A. A. Housman & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 0813
Midi-Ry. of France 68, 1900....	58	60	A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.....	Rector 6230
Paris-Orleans Ry. of France 68,	58	29½	Dynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 0813
Paris-Orl. Ry. of France 68, 76,	58½	60	A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., N.Y.C.....	Rector 6230
<b>GERMANY:</b>				
A. B. C. 488.....	1½	½	C. B. Richard & Co., 29 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Whitehall 500
Eintracht Paper Coal 58.....	1½	½	C. B. Richard & Co., 29 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Whitehall 500
Eintracht Anilin 488.....	1½	½	C. B. Richard & Co., 29 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Whitehall 500
B. L. A. 498.....	1½	½	C. B. Richard & Co., 29 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Whitehall 500
Krupp 58.....	1½	½	C. B. Richard & Co., 29 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Whitehall 500
Reichardt 58.....	1½	½	C. B. Richard & Co., 29 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Whitehall 500
Thyssen 58.....	1½	½	C. B. Richard & Co., 29 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Whitehall 500
Thyssen Lamp part 76.....	1½	½	C. B. Richard & Co., 29 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Whitehall 500
Thyssen 488.....	1½	½	C. B. Richard & Co., 29 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Whitehall 500
<b>MEXICO:</b>				
Guantanamo Reduc. & Mines Co.	76	1924.....	A. A. Housman & Co., 111 Broadway, N.Y.C.....	Rector 0813
<b>GERMAN STOCKS:</b>				
Frankfurter Bank.....	7	9	C. B. Richard & Co., 29 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Whitehall 500
Deutsche Bank.....	10	15	C. B. Richard & Co., 29 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Whitehall 500
Dresden Bank.....	9	15	C. B. Richard & Co., 29 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Whitehall 500
Disconto Gesellschaft.....	9	12	C. B. Richard & Co., 29 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Whitehall 500
A. B. C. 488.....	9	12	C. B. Richard & Co., 29 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Whitehall 500
Badische Anilin, com.....	14	18	C. B. Richard & Co., 29 B'way, N.Y.C.....	Whitehall 500

## LOCAL PUBLIC UTILITIES

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## PUBLIC UTILITIES

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## PUBLIC UTILITIES—Continued

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